TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional rain. mp 61-54 (16-12). Tomorrow little change. sterday's temp. 61-54 (18-12). LONDON: oudy. occasional rain. Temp. 61-54 (16-12). morrow cooler, partly cloudy. Yesterday's np. 63-50 (17-15). CHANNEL: Very rough.)ME: Sunny. Temp. 66-36 (19-2). NEW YORK: ir. Temp. 61-50 (16-10). Yesterday's temp. 59 (19-9).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	6 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dh.
France	1.00 Fr.	Netherlands	0.85 Fior.
Egypt	12 P.T.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	0.75 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Iran	20 Rials	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland	1/9	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Israel	1.£1.00	U.S. Military	30 Cts
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

No. 26,999 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1969 Established 1887

Saigon Approves Nixon's Address Before Delivery

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—President Nixon prepared to make a much-heralded report tonight on how he hopes to end the Vietnam war. The White House said Saigon leaders had been told already what he will say and "are in agreement" with his views.

The speech was to be carried live to the nation on radio and television at 9:30 p.m. Eastern standard time (0230 Greenwich mean time). It also was to be beamed around the world by radio, utilizing communications satellites. Hours before the speech was to be delivered, a tight veil of secrecy was still drawn over its contents to prevent any leaks to the press. An advance text of the address was to be handed out at 8 p.m. to reporters in the East Room of the White House behind locked doors.

Twenty minutes later, Henry A. Kissinger, the President's security adviser, was to brief the newsmen for half an hour, after which time the doors were to be unlocked and the reporters permitted to file their stories on the speech. However, transmission of text or related stories was not to be permitted on news wires until 9:30 p.m., when the president would begin to speak.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told reporters at noon that "we have had full and complete consultations" on the speech with the Saigon government.

While no details of what Mr. Nixon is to say were forthcoming, there were no indications that any dramatic announcements such as greatly accelerated troop withdrawals would be made.

'We Are Near Victory'

Mr. Ziegler said advance consultations on the speech had been carried on "through normal diplomatic channels" with the Saigon regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu and that "they are in agreement" with the contents.

Mr. Thieu spoke today to a gathering of local South Vietnamese officials near Saigon, saying, "We are near victory" over the Viet Cong.

"There is no reason for us to lose to the Communists now that victory is so close," Mr. Thieu was quoted as saying.

There was no indication that he made any direct reference to Mr. Nixon's speech, but his vice-president and longtime rival, Nguyen Cao Ky, said the speech would contain "nothing new."

Mr. Ky was also quoted as saying that South Vietnamese armed forces "will be able to replace about 180,000 U.S. soldiers" next year.

Some observers, including Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, have called the Nixon speech the most significant of his career. Mr. Ziegler declined to comment on that statement, saying, "Any time the President addresses himself to the subject of Vietnam, it has to be a very important speech."

Mr. Nixon usually meets with bipartisan congressional leaders before such major speeches but this was not to be done tonight. Key lawmakers, however, were to be given advance summaries of the speech shortly before its delivery by Mr. Kissinger or members of his staff.

'Permanent Peace'

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford said yesterday that the speech would be "very reassuring to the American people" and that it would point "in general to the kind of progress we can hope for in peace on a permanent basis in Vietnam."

Rep. Ford also said Mr. Nixon could end American involvement in the war by mid-1970 if he continues his policy of gradual troop withdrawals, but the Michigan Republican indicated that this did not mean he felt that Mr. Nixon was to announce any timetable for further withdrawals.

The President spent a dreary,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Vietnam Costs U.S. $106 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The United States will have spent an estimated $106 billion on the Vietnam war by next July 1, the Pentagon estimates. The Soviet and Chinese contribution to the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong is unknown, although it probably totals several billion dollars.

In terms of casualties, the Pentagon gives these estimates of troops killed in action as of Oct. 25:

United States	39,149
South Vietnam	96,299
Other allies	3,416
North Vietnam and Viet Cong	564,607
Russia and China	None

Fewest GIs In Vietnam In 20 Months

SAIGON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The total of American troops in Vietnam fell today to its lowest level in more than 20 months, the U.S. command said.

In a weekly report, the command listed American troop strength in the war zone as 495,200. It was the lowest figure since Feb. 17, 1968, when the total was 485,000.

The Nixon administration's "second phase" withdrawal, to be completed by Dec. 15, continued today as more combat troops were flown out from Bien Hoa Air Base near Saigon.

They formed part of the 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division, the major Army combat unit included in the second-phase pullout. The brigade was the last American ground unit assigned to the defense of Saigon. In the future the capital will be protected by South Vietnamese forces.

Attacks Repulsed

On the war front today, Communist commandos attacked two American artillery bases near the northern coast. An American military spokesman said the defenders used point-blank artillery fire to turn back the early-morning attacks and killed 36 of the enemy. One American was killed and eight wounded.

Elsewhere, fighting was light and scattered, communiqués reported. Official spokesmen reported no new action around the Bu Prang Special Forces camp 12 miles northeast of Saigon, where North Vietnamese attacks over the weekend forced the allies to abandon three artillery camps.

At least 11 Americans were killed in fighting near Bu Prang Friday through yesterday. Six of the Americans died in the ambush of an ammunition truck convoy, four in a helicopter crash and another during an attack on one of the artillery bases.



United Press International.

PART OF THE GAME—California Gov. Ronald Reagan smirks at the protest poster carried by Mike Smith, of San Francisco, outside the U.S. Embassy in London.

Reagan, in London, Praises Nixon Courage

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—California Gov. Ronald Reagan said today that President Nixon has taken "prudent and courageous" steps toward ending the Vietnam war and halting inflation at home.

Gov. Reagan told a news conference at the American Embassy that the price for "just calling off" the war and coming home "could be a thousand years of darkness for generations yet unborn."

The governor, last in London 25 years ago to make a movie called "The Hasty Heart," arrived last night for speaking engagements with British corporation leaders and sightseeing. He is accompanied by his wife.

He will fly to Paris Thursday as a tourist. He will return to London next Monday and fly to San Francisco the next day.

Speaking Schedule

Gov. Reagan will address the Institute of Directors in London on Thursday and will attempt to increase trade between California and England in a speech next Monday to the British National Exports Council.

On arrival last night, Gov. Reagan said the theme of his speeches will be "the free-enterprise system and the part I believe business should play with government."

Asked to assess Mr. Nixon's ten months in office, Gov. Reagan told newsmen at today's news conference that "I think the president has made hard decisions and I think he decided early on to give the Johnson bid for peace in Vietnam that he inherited every opportunity to work."

In a speech over the weekend in Anaheim, Calif., the governor had told a cheering convention of California Republicans that he completely endorses Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's assessment of anti-war demonstrators as "impudent snobs."

Letter Published by Tass

'Alarming' Activities by U.S. In Laos Protested by Gromyko

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (AP).—The Soviet Union today sharply protested U.S. activities in Laos and said an "alarming situation" has been created in that Southeast Asian country.

The protest was addressed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the governments of countries which took part in the 1962 Geneva conference on Laos, the official Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Tass said Mr. Gromyko expressed "serious concern over the alarming situation that has been created in Laos as a result of the further widening of the scale of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of that country, specifically the participation of its armed forces in military actions in Laotian territory."

The Soviet Union and Britain are co-chairmen of the Laos conference.

Mr. Gromyko accused the United States of violating the 1962 Geneva agreement and added "the position of the U.S. government is not only unrealistic but also dangerous."

"Alongside the continuation of armed intervention in the South of Vietnam," he said, "the extension of war in Laos further aggravates the situation and creates additional obstacles to a political settlement in Vietnam and the re-establishment of peace in Indochina."

Tass did not say when Mr. Gromyko sent the protest to the other members of the Geneva conference nor did it give the full text of the note.

Tass said the Soviet government "condemns U.S. actions in Laos and stresses that all responsibility for the dangerous situation that is taking shape rests with those forces which are moving actually to open a new front in the war of aggression against the peoples of Southeast Asia."

In another development, Izvestia charged today that the recent signing of a 1970 allied military plan for South Vietnam "once again showed that the U.S.A. does not at all plan to end its adventuristic, aggressive policy in Vietnam."

Traffic Lights In Spain Peal For the Blind

ALICANTE, Spain, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Four special traffic lights for blind people went into operation here today, and local officials said they were the first of their kind.

Besides the usual red, yellow and green lights, they are equipped with a carillon that peals three seconds after the green light is turned on. The "audio-traffic lights" have been set up near the local headquarters of the National Blind People's Association.

Party Row in India Heats Up As Battle Spreads to States

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The battle for control of the ruling Congress party reached a stalemate today, with both factions mounting vitriolic campaigns to discredit their opponents.

The supporters of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi—fighting to get control of the party organization and save her government—told Congress president Siddavarmahalli Nijalingappa that the party had lost confidence in him and he should resign.

Mr. Najalingappa, who heads the caucus of party organization leaders ranged against the prime minister, "has no constitutional and moral right to continue to act as Congress president," they said in a statement.

Mr. Nijalingappa, in a tough letter to Mrs. Gandhi, accused her of "an unpardonable act of gross indiscipline, a flagrant violation of the constitution of the Congress, calculated to disrupt the unity of the organization."

'One-Man Rule'

He was referring to the special session of the party's committee summoned for Nov. 22 by the prime minister and her allies to replace him with one of their own men.

In a separate letter to Mrs. Gandhi, sent last week and released today, Mr. Nijalingappa said the pattern of activity she was following "might lead us to one-man rule."

He reviewed events and her speeches since the first round of the power struggle that broke out last July and said:

"All this creates the impression that in your scheme of things there is no place in the party or government for anyone who differs even slightly from your personal views and likes and dislikes."

The factional infighting is spreading to the states. Supporters of Mr Nijalingappa in Bihar State claimed majority support to call a special meeting of the state Congress committee to oust its president, who supports Mrs. Gandhi.

In New Delhi, Mr. Nijalingappa and his allies held a meeting of the Parliamentary Board—boycotted by Mrs. Gandhi and her colleagues—and agreed on policy in Bihar and Andhra states, designed to embarrass the prime minister.

160 a Day for 6 Weeks

Viet Cong Defect at Highest Rate of War

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Every day for the last six weeks, about 160 Viet Cong and peasants under their control have turned themselves in to allied officials. This is the highest sustained defection rate of the Vietnam war.

While the numbers of North Vietnamese and high-level Viet Cong defectors remain comparatively low, more than 1,000 relatively low-ranking Viet Cong soldiers and workers have gone over to the allied side since mid-September.

Although last week's defection reports from the provinces had not been tabulated by late Saturday night, officials in the "Open Arms" ministry said they could confidently state that more persons defected in October than in any other month since the program began in 1963. Nearly 40,000 persons have defected to the allied side so far this year, a figure already more than double the 18,171 total for all of 1968.

The high number of defectors is one of many indicators American officials have cited recently as a measure of the accelerating decay of the enemy's control of the rural population since the 1968 Tet offensive.

Officials Cautious

Some of these officials, however, caution against reading too much optimism into such indicators as the defection rate. They note that the previous record year for defectors was 1967, when 27,178 defected prior to the 1968 Tet offensive.

What the defection rate does indicate, they add, is a spreading out of the Saigon government's presence in rural areas, increased security in many areas and a natural tendency by peasants to cast their lot with the side that appears to have the upper hand.

"It is a process that feeds on itself," said one U.S. official. "As the allied presence spreads, people rally. They give us intelligence which helps us get at other VC cells or else they influence their friends to rally."

With fewer low-level Viet Cong operatives such as porters, scouts, messengers and part-time guerrillas to help them, large main-force enemy units have found it more difficult to move against allied targets in populated areas, military analysts say.

North Vietnamese Army regulars, however, rarely defect, and since it is estimated that they now make up about 70 percent of the enemy's battlefield strength, their capacity for large-scale actions remains substantial. For the last several months, these actions have occurred close to the Cambodian border or in isolated areas away from large population centers.

Only 284 North Vietnamese defected in 1968, and thus far this year 302 have changed sides. The Saigon government is experimenting with programs to induce more North Vietnamese defections, but so far with little success.

Three More Killed In Dacca Disorders

DACCA, East Pakistan, Nov. 3 (AP).—Government sources today said three persons were shot dead when a mob raided a street sweepers' compound after martial law was reimposed late yesterday.

The deaths brought the toll in three days of language riots to ten.

According to the sources, the mob raided the compound where poor street cleaners live in the Mohammedpur section of the city.

Red-Bloc Bid Eyed By NATO

Security Talks To Be Discussed

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The Atlantic Alliance is expected to respond positively to the Warsaw Pact's low-key proposal for an all-European security conference to be held in Helsinki, Finland, in the first half of 1970.

Diplomats in this and other NATO capitals agreed that the latest version of the Communist proposal, made on Friday in Vienna, seems less demanding because it does not bar the participation of the United States and Canada. They considered it more attractive to committed and neutral states in Europe and believe that a positive, if indirect, answer will be forthcoming from the alliance.

The first opportunity for a response comes this week. North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers and deputy foreign ministers, including Elliot L. Richardson, United States Under Secretary of State, meet here Wednesday and Thursday.

The first point on their agenda, according to United States officials, is "consideration of a draft list of issues that might lend themselves to fruitful negotiations with the Soviet Union and other countries of Eastern Europe."

Study Ordered

A study along these lines was ordered by the alliance's ministerial council last April after the Warsaw Pact had made its first call for a security conference. The second proposal, it was thought, may promote a more affirmative response from the alliance.

The decision, up to now, is that no communiqué will be issued at the end of the meeting, because this might detract from the importance of the annual meeting of NATO foreign ministers here next month. However, in view of the attraction of the Warsaw Pact's proposal, it is thought that some alliance statement will have to be made.

Soviet and Eastern diplomats are pressing for a favorable answer from European governments in this and other allied capitals. Mikhail N. Smirnovsky, the Russian Ambassador in London, called at the Foreign Office Friday night to discuss the proposal before British officials had fully digested the communiqué.

Imaginative Approach

Michael Stewart, British Foreign Secretary, has already told the House of Commons that the Labor government will not reject opportunities for a more imaginative approach toward a relaxation of tension and a lessening of the danger of war in Central Europe.

The Warsaw Pact statement was signed by the foreign ministers or deputy foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

U.S. Cautious

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (AP).—President Nixon wants long consultations among the Atlantic allies on anything involving relations with the Russians, Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson said today.

The United States has tended to hold back on the Warsaw Pact proposal of security talks on the ground that no East-West conference should be held unless there is good prospect of agreement in advance.

Lebanese Reach 'Full Agreement' With Guerrillas

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Palestinian commando and Lebanese negotiators announced tonight that they had reached "full agreement" on the terms of an accord to end the fighting and discord between their forces in Lebanon.

The agreement was announced after a seven-hour meeting between the negotiators. The two sides finally came together in Cairo yesterday, as a result of mediation efforts by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, and quickly concluded a cease-fire that took effect at midnight.

According to a communiqué, the agreement provided for "positive cooperation" between Lebanon and the commandos while "guaranteeing" the sovereignty of Lebanon.

Yassir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said tonight at a news conference that contacts between the two sides would be continued in Beirut, the Lebanese capital, and suggested that they would be on a regular basis.

Details of the accord were not made public and it was reported that they would never be officially divulged.

Mr. Arafat declared that he was "satisfied" with the agreement and he had kind words for the chief Lebanese negotiator, Maj. Gen. Emile Bustani, saying that he had been understanding of the commandos' cause and had been "a gentleman" throughout the talks.

The Lebanese and Palestinian delegations had been fully informed of the other side's position before the talks began, so the agreement seemed a foregone conclusion.

It was understood, however, that the accord reached tonight largely involved general understanding and that specific details remained to be worked out.

Mr. Arafat did not rule out future difficulties between the Lebanese Army and the commandos and stressed, in particular, that the cease-fire might not be 100 percent effective immediately. It would take time, he said, for the cease-fire order to reach every unit.

The accord defining the operational rights and limits of the commandos in Lebanon in their raids against Israel, he indicated, will strengthen the commandos.

The meetings of the Lebanese and Palestinians were attended by two Egyptian officials, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and Gen. Mohammed Fawzy, the Minister of War. Their presence was requested by the negotiators to "witness the agreement and its proper implementation."

The question of implementation is a crucial one. The Palestinians have accused the Lebanese Army of having violated a similar accord reached last spring by acting about two weeks ago against commandos coming down from mountain bases to winter quarters in villages.

The army moved against the commandos out of concern that their presence in villages near the Israeli frontier would provoke Israeli retaliatory strikes.

Agreement Is Seen As a Compromise

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Lebanon formally acknowledged the presence of Palestinian guerrillas in its territory today in return for a pledge by the guerrillas to "cooperate" with the Lebanese Army.

The terms of the agreement reached by Gen. Bustani and Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

New Charges Filed Against Minichiello

Hijacker Now Faces 30 Years in Prison

ROME, Nov. 3 (UPI).—An Italian prosecutor filed three more charges today against plane hijacker Raffaele Minichiello and said he was sure he would be tried first in Italy rather than the United States.

If the 20-year-old Italian-born American is tried here and convicted of all the eight charges made against him, he could spend as long as 30 years in Italian prisons before American authorities could lay hands on him.

Assistant Prosecutor Massimo Carli called on Minichiello at Rome's Queen of Heavens jail tonight to inform him of the three new charges against him—kidnapping and private violence against the Trans World Airlines crew he forced to fly him from California to Rome, and violence against a public official.

The last charge referred to Rome airport police chief Pietro Guli, forced at gunpoint by Minichiello to drive him from the airport into the Roman countryside, where he was captured Saturday.

Earlier, Mr. Carli charged Minichiello with kidnapping Mr. Guli, private violence against him, bringing weapons of war into Italy, possessing them illegally and carrying them illegally.

30 Year Maximum

Maximum sentences on the eight charges add up to 31 years six months. But under Italian law, 30 years is the most anyone can serve short of a life sentence.

American authorities have asked for Minichiello's return to the United States, where he would face death if convicted of air piracy.

However, officials at the U.S. Embassy in Rome said they had not yet received any official extradition request from the United States. The embassy has asked that Minichiello be placed in its custody, but the request appeared to have been rejected.

Mr. Carli said: "I am sure he will be tried first in Italy; no doubt about it. However, that is my personal opinion only."

He said he would turn the case over to an investigating magistrate, who probably would begin work Wednesday. Tomorrow is a national holiday in Italy.

Asked when Minichiello would be allowed to see his father, who lives in southern Italy, Mr. Carli said: "Until now, I have had no request from the father. But when it comes, that will present no problem. He will be able to see him."

The father, Luigi Minichiello, 80, traveled from the tiny village of Melito Irpino and burst into tears today when he was denied permission to see his son.

Later he went up to the Janiculum, a hill overlooking the prison, and said aloud: "My boy, you are okay inside there. Outside, perhaps you were not.

"I hope they will give him all the care necessary to make him right in the head again."

According to popular belief, prisoners inside the jail can hear every word uttered atop the Janiculum.

Tonight, Mr. Carli spent 90 minutes with the hijacker, and said he asked Minichiello if he was sorry for having taken over the plane.

"Yes, I am sorry," Minichiello replied. "But I am happy that I made it to Italy."

Mr. Carli said Minichiello told him he hijacked the plane because "he felt he was a victim of injustice at the hands of the Marines."

Minichiello has accused the Marines of cheating him of $200. He stole from a Marine post exchange in California "to get even" and was awaiting court-martial when he hijacked the plane.

Yesterday, Minichiello protested he "hadn't done anything."

Anti-Extradition March

AVELLINO, Italy, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—About 100 persons today marched with placards through the streets of this southern Italian town demanding that Minichiello should not be extradited to the United States.



Associated Press.

REAL WRATH—Indian Communists burn effigies of President Nixon and Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan outside the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

هكذا من الأصل

'It Was a Team Effort'

N.Y. Official Defends FBI Role After Hijack, Disputing Pilot

By Lesley Oelsner

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—A district attorney who worked with federal agents in last Friday's attempt at Kennedy Airport to halt the hijacker of a Trans World Airlines jet said yesterday that the plane captain had acted "irresponsibly" in criticizing the attempt and in portraying himself as the "sole hero of the escapade."

"The FBI did not increase the risk—there was a risk of death the minute the hijacking started," said Albert T. Taub, chief of the Rackets Bureau of the Queens District Attorney's office. "And he [Capt. Donald J. Cook] leaves you with the feeling that but for the fact that Capt. Cook acted as he had, the lives would be lost. This is an absurdity. It was a team effort."

Capt. Cook, in an interview Saturday, called the FBI agents "idiots" and said they jeopardized the life of the four crew members when they moved close to the plane after it landed.

Yesterday, a few minutes after his return to New York from Rome, Capt. Cook said he regretted the use of the word "idiots" but repeated his contention that the agents had endangered the people aboard the plane.

The hijacker, Marine Lance Cpl. Raffaele Minichiello, 20, was held in Rome. He was charged formally there yesterday with six crimes arising from his seizure, at gunpoint, of the Boeing-707 after its departure from Los Angeles Friday morning. The action, including a charge of abduction, could block indefinitely his extradition to the United States.

It was Minichiello's possible response to the FBI action at the airport Friday that gave rise to Capt. Cook's criticism of the FBI and to Mr. Taub's counter-criticism of the captain. According to Capt. Cook, seeing the law enforcement agents who were positioned around the plane agitated the hijacker to the point where he fired a shot into the ceiling of the plane.

Fearing the hijacker would then shoot at the crew, Capt. Cook pleaded with the FBI agents to move away from the plane. But the length of time it took for the agents to move away, and the presence of agents at all, added up to what he had previously called "damned near a prescription for getting the entire crew killed and the plane destroyed."

Mr. Taub said the FBI planned and tested a strategy for entering the plane. The plan was for John F. Malone, assistant director in charge of the New York FBI office, and James Sullivan, an agent, to enter the plane through a door on its underside and then to enter the cockpit through a second door.

To get into the cockpit, though, they would have needed the assistance of the captain, or someone else in the cockpit, who would have had to adjust the captain's seat and help pull the two men up the hatch. They would also have needed some diversionary action to attract the hijacker out of the cockpit into the cabin.

The two men conducted a "dry run" of the plan, Mr. Taub said, in an identical Boeing-707 at the airport.

Dec. 1 Is Set For First U.S. Hijack Trial

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3 (UPI).—The first of six hijackers who returned to the United States yesterday is scheduled for trial Dec. 1, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Robert Lee Sandlin, 19, accused of hijacking a Delta Airlines flight to Cuba last March, is to stand trial in a federal district court on charges of air piracy and kidnapping, the FBI said today.

Sandlin and the five others returned to the United States via Montreal, apparently disillusioned with the Castro regime in Cuba.

An FBI agent said Sandlin was indicted by a federal grand jury July 14 on the charges, which carry a penalty varying from 20 years imprisonment to death.

Sandlin allegedly bought a ticket to Augusta last March 17 in Atlanta under the alias of A. Vollis and boarded a flight from Dallas to Charleston, S.C.

Somewhere between Thomson and Augusta, Ga., the FBI said, Sandlin went to the cockpit carrying a shoe box with his hand under the lid. He told crew members there was a grenade-type bomb inside and then ordered the flight diverted to Cuba.

There were 46 passengers and five crew members aboard. The passengers later returned to Miami and Sandlin was observed leaving the plane with Cuban soldiers, the FBI said.

Sandlin, under $100,000 bond in a Plattsburgh, N.Y., jail, will be removed to Augusta to await trial, the FBI said.

Mother, Child Reunited

PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., Nov. 3 (AP).—Jennifer Washington, 4, who was flown to Cuba last December when her father, Thomas George Washington, commandeered an airplane in Florida, was reunited with her mother today.

Mrs. Washington, who is separated from her husband, flew to Plattsburgh from her parents' home in Philadelphia to claim the child, who had been placed under the care of welfare authorities.

Rohan: God Could Have Blocked Fire

Bases Argument On Biblical Episode

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Denis Michael Rohan told the court trying him for setting fire to the el-Aqsa mosque that if God had not wanted Islam's third holiest shrine burned, "he would have stopped me."

Mr. Rohan faced day-long questioning by Israeli Attorney General Meir Shamgar, who was trying to prove that although the 28-year-old Australian sheepshearer had a history of mental illness, he was criminally responsible for his actions.

Mr. Rohan's defense counsel, Yitzhak Tunik, while admitting his client had set fire to the mosque, contended he was of unsound mind and was not criminally responsible.

Replying to Mr. Shamgar's questioning, Mr. Rohan admitted he had made every effort to conceal his preparations because otherwise police would have arrested him.

"But that is earthly law," he said. "I am king of Jerusalem and Judea, set up by God above earthly law."

But Mr. Rohan admitted God had never told him directly he would be "king of Jerusalem."

Under cross-examination, Mr. Rohan answered "No", when the state prosecutor asked him if God had given him orders to burn the mosque Aug. 21.

However, Mr. Rohan cited the biblical case of God instructing Abraham to sacrifice Isaac and said if God had not wanted el-Aqsa burned he would have prevented it.

Then raising his voice indignantly and pointing to the prosecutor, he declared: "You would even charge Abraham with attempted murder on Isaac because God spoke to him and told him to sacrifice his own son."

Reminding the defendant of the tide of anger which the mosque fire caused in the Islamic world Mr. Shamgar asked if Mr. Rohan was worried he might have caused bloodshed if he had succeeded.

Mr. Rohan replied, "I didn't worry about that. God already knew the outcome... I won't be found guilty... God will protect me."

Present outside court today was Australian psychiatrist Lorraine Livingston-Oates who treated Mr. Rohan in a mental home in Orange, New South Wales, in 1965. During recess she conferred with Mr. Tunik and Mr. Rohan's Israeli psychiatrist, Reuven Meir.



Associated Press.

STILL SMILING—U.S. artillerymen from Firebase Annie, one of the posts abandoned under North Vietnamese pressure, head for a helicopter at Bu Prang Special Forces Camp, near the Laotian border, to be evacuated to a controlled area in the rear.

Saigon Clears Nixon Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

rain-chilled weekend at Camp David, his mountaintop retreat in Maryland, "finalizing" the policy pronouncement. Mr. Kissinger and his assistant, Brig. Gen. Alexander Haig, had spent most of Saturday working with Mr. Nixon on the speech and returned to Washington while the President stayed on.

In spite of the assistance, Mr. Ziegler said today that the speech "will be totally the President's product . . . structured, developed, written on his own."

Mr. Nixon, with his wife, daughter Julie and son-in-law David Eisenhower, took a helicopter back to the White House this afternoon.

'Great Expectations'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The original White House announcement of the speech just before the Oct. 15 Vietnam Moratorium protests, its timing tonight on election eve and approximately one year after the Nov. 1, 1968, halt to the American bombing of North Vietnam, and the secrecy surrounding its preparation have led to wide speculation that a new Nixon move on Vietnam is in the offing.

"Great hopes and expectations are riding on this speech," Sen. Mansfield said yesterday. "I'm just living on a hope and a prayer that he will offer the American people and the Congress some light at the end of the tunnel."

Democratic national chairman Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma said, "Surely now, we pray, he will set forth new initiatives—a standstill cease-fire and more rapid systematic withdrawal of our troops—which will permit us to end that war . . ."

But despite numerous recommendations for the speech which Mr. Nixon has solicited from his top advisers and government departments, many Washington officials doubted the president would depart substantially from the course he has charted:

Gradual U.S. disengagement based on Saigon's ability to take over more of the load, a lowered level of combat, or progress in the Paris negotiations.

Senior administration authorities have contended that the South Vietnamese are making so much progress toward taking over the war effort that the only way the enemy can win now is through a too-rapid pull-out of troops forced by U.S. public opinion.

Thus the Nixon address, as they see it, is primarily to win the battle on the home front against protesters demanding that America should get out of Vietnam now.

GIs' Wild Nighttime Flight From Doomed Firebase Kate

By Peter Arnett and Horst Faas

BU PANG, Vietnam, Nov. 3 (AP).—When the order came to abandon Firebase Kate, the American artillerymen raced from their bunkers, clawed through their own razor-sharp barbed wire and ran down the steep slopes.

Running with them through the night were scores of Montagnard soldiers shrieking guidance to each other like jungle parrots.

One hundred yards behind, North Vietnamese sappers were blowing their way up the hill and into the emptying camp. Firebase Kate had died when its big artillery pieces were destroyed in a four-day Communist cannonade that beat like a drum on the tiny hilltop outpost.

It was suddenly evident that the North Vietnamese intended to choke Kate off completely. The defenders were aware of the risk of a night breakout. But they had no choice.

Green Beret Leader

Leading the desperate legion of Americans and Montagnards was a boyish-faced 21-year-old Green Beret captain. He was William L. Albracht, from Rock Island, Ill., sent four days earlier to command the security force at Kate when a fellow Green Beret officer went on leave.

"If you were not religious when you started that flight, you were when you got out," Capt. Albracht recalled today with a tight smile.

It was an ill-prepared military move because the North Vietnamese onslaught gave no opportunity to get ready. Communist guns buried in the hills of Cambodia began hitting Kate on Thursday with bullseye accuracy.

The U.S. artillerymen on Kate, from the 1st Battalion, 92d Regiment, took up the duel but in the end were outgunned, losing one artillery tube after the other until all five were gone. In addition, out of the 27 Americans on the guns, two were killed and 17 wounded, most of whom could not be evacuated by helicopter. The 200-man Montagnard force whose job it was to protect the American artillery base, took what was described as moderate casualties.

The third day of the onslaught, every man was permanently underground, huddling in bunkers hacked into the hard red clay of the hill. Everything above ground was leveled by the relentless pounding. The outhouses, the tents, the mess halls were gone.

Supplied by Air

Helicopters darted in with supplies but they did not land, tossing out the bundles to the men, who scurried out of their holes to drag them inside.

Describing the last hours of Kate, Capt. Albracht said: "Three or four o'clock on Saturday afternoon we began taking airburst artillery, including fiery white phosphorus. It shook the hell out of the whole place.

"We knew then we had to get out. That is why I requested it in no uncertain terms."

He added: "If we had used helicopters, and they were shot down, we would have had to walk out anyway. So I guess that's why we were told to go the way we did. And night is the best time for E and E [escape and evasion]."

Two factors were uppermost in Capt. Albracht's mind. He had to leave without the North Vietnamese knowing, and before they closed a ring of troops around the camp.

Battered Morale

A major problem he faced in the camp was battered American morale, particularly battleshock where men lay in bunkers gripped by uncontrollable fear, or even babbling incoherently about inevitable death.

"Battleshock is a bad thing," Capt. Albracht said, looking suddenly much older than his 21 years. "You can't blame the individual. I kept telling the shellshocked 'We're gonna get outa here' and I kept trying to believe it myself."

The news that they would be leaving bucked the men out of shock, and they were united with the Montagnards in a desire to leave the hell hill that was Kate. At this point, they did not think of the dangers that might have awaited them outside the camp, and along the seven-mile march across jungled mountains to the safety of Bu Prang Special Forces camp.

The defenders knew that North Vietnamese troops were milling outside the camp. "Only the constant air attacks and artillery kept them off," Cap. Albracht said.

Government Spokesman Quoted

Biafra Would Abandon Fi... If Security Were Guarante...

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (NYT).—A spokesman for the Biafran government in Owerri, the Biafran capital, said today that it would abandon its demand for independence from Nigeria if the security of the Biafrans could be guaranteed by other means.

The spokesman, according to a statement issued here by Markpress, a public relations firm representing the Biafran government, said the Biafrans had felt until now that "separate existence" was the "only logical remedy" for the "massacres" to which they have been subjected since 1945.

"However," it quoted the spokesman as saying, "since our attachment to sovereignty is functional and not sentimental, Biafra will be prepared to accept, at the suggestion of no matter who, any alternative arrangement that can guarantee a non-recurrence of the massacres of the last 25 years."

Bid to U.S. Seen

A well-informed Western source said there was no doubt of the authenticity of the Biafran statement. He added that the phrase "at the suggestion of no matter who," was meant as a request to Western countries, the United States in particular, to help arrange peace negotiations between Biafra and Nigeria.

With the Biafran civil war now in its third year, such negotiations have proved impossible until now because Biafra had refused to comply with Nigeria's demand that they take place on the specific understanding that Biafra would continue to be a part of Nigeria.

Only last Saturday, according to a well-informed source here, Maj. Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the Biafran leader, told the Biafran Consultative Assembly that he would reject negotiations if they were proposed on the basis of the Organization of African Unity's demand for the continuance of a single Nigerian government.

C. O. Hollist, acting Nigerian representative at the United Nations Geneva office, said tonight that the Biafran spokesman's statement constituted Biafra's first offer to end the civil war with less than complete independence.

He added that Nigeria had always been willing to enter into negotiations with Biafra for the security of the Biafran people, "including the Ibos," whose sufferings precipitated Biafra's secession.

He said that while a number of levels were possible, perhaps they might take place at the summit between Jakabu Howan, head of the Nigerian government, and Gen. Ojukwu.

Mr. Hollist emphasized, however, that his government would be unwilling to act on the basis of the Biafran spokesman's statement. He suggested that Gen. Ojukwu confirm the spokesman's offer in a letter to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, head of the consultative committee set up by the Organization of African Unity for the Nigeria-Biafra question.

Once this was done, he said, the emperor could contact both sides to get negotiations going. Since the United States maintains contact with Biafra as well as with his own government, Mr. Holl... Washington also could ha... negotiations under way.

Lagos Remains Ale...

LAGOS, Nov. 3 (... Nigeria adopted a wai... attitude tonight to the... offer by the Biafrans to... secession in return for a... guarantee.

External Affairs Com... Dr. Okoi Arikpo said: "I... comment. The statement... tion was not directed to... eral government. Govern... not transact business... statements put out by... experts."

He added that "if they... show their serious int... could have found a ch... communicating with th... government."

Greece Gran... Red Cross A... To Prisoners

ATHENS, Nov. 3 (R... —The military-backed... ment today said it had... to allow the Internatio... Cross to supervise livin... tions and treatment o... cal prisoners in Greece.

Under an agreement... at the Foreign Minis... tween Greece and Re... representatives, memb... the international body... allowed to visit prison... and prisoners under po... terrogation, a govern... spokesman said.

The Red Cross was gi... right to make public the... of those detained for p... reasons and to inform... families of their condit... added.

2 Greek G... Sentenced... Long Term

ATHENS, Nov. 3 (R... Two girl students we... heavy jail sentences by a... tribunal here tonight for... overthrow the army-bac... ernment and set up a C... regime in Greece.

Kalliopi Tsempelikou a... garitta Yiarali, both ... sentenced to 17 and 15 y... prisonment respectively.

Both pleaded guilty... during the hearing that... been tortured by securit... during interrogation.

They were members of... of 36 charged under a 22... anti-sedition law. The l... the group face possibl... sentences if found guilty.

The 36 are being trie... separate groups. The fir... to go on trial compri... students—the two young... and two men.

Nicholas Voulelis, 34, ... eight years' imprisonme... Christos Vakrakis was ... five-year suspended sent...

The tribunal—a high-co... and four army officers—... to consider charges again... ond group of the accuse... whom are said to have... to a left-wing organizatio... as the "Patriotic Front."

Miss Yiarali said during... hearing, "Last May I rece... years' imprisonment. I ar... of my struggle against the... dictatorship which abolish... dom in my country."

Miss Tsempelikou said ... been on trial twice before, ... the court: "I am not af... you. You are afraid of ... in this courtroom because y... let me talk freely about the... against the regime."

Both girls said they ha... tortured by police and Mis... pelikou added: "They know... ods to torture without ... traces."

Later today, a 19-year-o... dent, Roussos Vranas, was ... ed to 18 1/2 years in jail f... ting to overthrow the regi... was specifically accused ... ploding a bomb 15 yards ... NATO headquarters last ...

Lebanese, Guerrillas Reach 'Full Agreement' in Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)

Arafat were not made public, but authoritative sources here said that this was the essential provision.

In its broadcast on the agreement from Cairo, el-Fatah, which has been denouncing the Lebanese government as a reactionary lackey of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, restrained its tone. "Hoist the Lebanese flag side by side with the Palestinian flag and defend them both," it declared.

The main points in the agreement, authoritative sources here said, included the following:

● From their stronghold in the Arkoub region the guerrillas can openly maintain the line of communications with Syria by road northward to the regular border point in Masnaa. This is the route that has been labeled "New Arafat Trail."

● From the Arkoub region the guerrillas can, without fear of Lebanese interference, operate across the border in Israel. When, where, how often, and how much? These are all questions that would be covered by the term "cooperation" with the Lebanese Army.

● But the guerrillas would not be allowed to establish bases outside the Arkoub region, in the south central plain of Lebanon. This is what they especially wanted, and in abandoning this objective the guerrillas have made their principal concession.

It is clearly a compromise. President Charles Helou would have preferred to have the guerrillas withdraw entirely from Lebanon. The guerrillas, for their part, demanded unlimited freedom of operation.

The Palestinian guerrillas now have agreements and formal standing in all the Arab countries around Israel.

In Iraq, they are highly restricted and required to remain in two small towns on the border near Jordan. In Syria, there are indications that the guerrillas cannot operate without approval from the Syrian Army.

Lebanon's agreement is similar to the one Jordan worked out after a violent confrontation last November. But is more formal and probably gives the guerrillas less freedom.

Pipeline Blown Up

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (UPI).—A major Middle East oil pipeline that has been attacked twice by Arab guerrillas was blown up early today near its Lebanese terminus. Arab guerrillas denied that they were responsible for the blast.

The line of the American-owned Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co. feeds 500,000 barrels of petroleum a day from Saudi Arabia to Lebanon. A company official said it would be repaired in a day.

Israel Pardons Nurse Jailed for Aiding Arab

GAZA, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Israel has pardoned an Egyptian nurse who was jailed for three months for failing to tell authorities she had treated a wounded Arab guerrilla, it was announced here today.

Fatma el-Nagouli, the 24-year-old nurse employed by a hospital of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in the Gaza Strip, was stated to be now back at her post.

Pentagon Asks Bids to Design Strategic Bomber for 1970s

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The Defense Department took another tentative step today toward development of a new strategic bomber to succeed the aging B-52, without actually committing the administration to production of the planes.

The department announced a call for bids to design and produce five prototypes of a new, long-range strike aircraft, the B-1.

The bids from both aircraft and engine manufacturers are to be judged next spring, with a decision shortly thereafter on whether to test prototypes, according to a Pentagon statement. But, it was stressed, such a contract "would not commit the government to production of operational aircraft."

Officials said that if about 200 B-1s were built, they would cost anywhere from $22 million to $25 million apiece. The total program, including spare parts and ground support equipment, would cost an estimated $8 billion to $9 billion, the officials added.

Noting that talks with the Soviet Union to limit strategic weapons are to begin Nov. 17, Pentagon sources said there should be time to determine whether potential arms-control agreements might bar the introduction of advanced bombers before a decision is made on the B-1. Even if test models are built, a decision on production could not be made much before 1971 or 1972, it was said.

If the United States and the Soviet Union agree to limit the number of strategic bombers each will maintain, the sources said, given the advanced age of existing bombers on both sides, it was considered likely that new technology would not be barred.

The B-52, for example, was first designed in 1952, and the last model came off the production line seven years ago. The B-1 could not be ready for initial deployment much before 1977 or 1978.

The Air Force today invited the North American Rockwell Corp., the General Dynamics Corp. and the Boeing Co. to submit proposals for the new bomber. The Pratt and Whitney Corp. and the General Electric Co. were invited to bid on the engines for the new plane.

The rationale behind a replacement strategic bomber concentrates primarily on its potential role in averting nuclear war.

Proponents argue that the existence of such aircraft increases America's ability to deter nuclear war in the event the Russians come up with some revolutionary way to knock down both land-based Minuteman missiles and submarine-based Polaris missiles.

And if the U.S. continues to maintain a mix of offensive systems, it is further contended, the Russians will be forced to devote substantial amounts of money to defend against each system, money that otherwise might be devoted to expanding Russia's own offensive systems.

Too Slow and Expensive

Those who are unenthusiastic about bombers insist that, compared to missiles, bombers are too slow and expensive. And sitting unprotected on airfields, they are considered to be more vulnerable to surprise attack than either land-based or sea-based missiles.

A secondary argument for a large new bomber concerns its role in a non-nuclear war, such as Vietnam, where B-52s, with massive loads of high explosive bombs, have been used extensively to support ground operations.

Although officials were reluctant to discuss the specific characteristics of the proposed new bomber, it is understood they are seeking a four-engine swing-wing plane with a maximum speed of two to three times the speed of sound (roughly 1,300 to 2,000 miles per hour), a 10,000-mile range, but smaller and lighter than the B-52.

The latest models of the B-52 have a maximum speed of about 570 mph, with a range of about 9,000 miles.

The B-1 would be equipped to carry a variety of new attack and self-defense missiles and special electronics designed to penetrate advanced enemy radars and defenses, sources said.

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Associated Press.

A LOT OF BULL—There may be some deeper meaning in this photo, but for the record let it be said that the bull was taking part in the Royal Show, in Perth, Australia, when he reared up and tried to get free, and a photographer snapped it.

Seale in Court Unbound and Without Gag

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (UPD.—Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, unbound and without a gag for the first time in four days at the Chicago riot conspiracy trial, tempered his courtroom interruptions today.

U.S. District Court Judge Julius Hoffman also seemed subdued in his handling of Mr. Seale. But he turned down motions that Mr. Seale be allowed to represent himself and that a mistrial be declared because leather shackles and a gag were placed on the black militant after repeated outbursts last week.

The prosecution, getting back to the task of presenting evidence, sought to link a defendant to the purchase of butyric acid for the purpose of stinking up Loop hotels during the Democratic National Convention last year.

The eight defendants are charged with conspiring to incite the riots that swept Chicago's streets and parks during the convention week.

Mr. Seale's ailing attorney, Charles Garry, meanwhile, sent a letter from his home in San Francisco saying he would not come here to participate in the trial because it has gone on too long without him. He threatened to file a suit charging Judge Hoffman with violating Mr. Seale's constitutional rights.

Oldest GI, 72, Takes Retirement

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Howard R. Davis, who was the oldest enlisted man on active duty in any of the nation's armed forces, has retired after serving his country since 1916.

Army Sgt. Davis, 72, earned two Silver Stars, a Purple Heart and numerous other citations. His retirement became official last Saturday.

He served for 35 years in active and inactive capacities, beginning with World War I and continuing with service in World War II, the Korean War and, for the last 15 months, at Fort Hayes here.

WEATHE...

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM...	16	61	Overca...
ANKARA...	13	55	Sunny
ATHENS...	20	68	Sunny
BEIRUT...	21	70	Sunny
BELGRADE...	18	64	Sunny
BERLIN...	15	59	Overca...
BRUSSELS...	14	57	Overca...
BUDAPEST...	16	61	Very c...
CAIRO...	24	75	Cloudy
CASABLANCA...	23	73	Sunny
COPENHAGEN...	12	54	Rain
COSTA D' SOL...	20	68	Sunny
DUBLIN...	9	48	Drizzle
EDINBURGH...	9	48	Very cl...
FLORENCE...	20	68	Sunny
FRANKFURT...	11	52	Overca...
GENEVA...	13	55	Partly c...
HELSINKI...	—5	23	Overca...
ISTANBUL...	16	61	Partly c...
LAS PALMAS...	24	75	Partly c...
LISBON...	18	64	Sunny
LONDON...	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID...	18	61	Sunny
MILAN...	12	54	Sunny
MOSCOW...	—2	—4	Cloudy
MUNICH...	12	54	Very cl...
NEW YORK...	17	63	Fair
NICE...	20	68	Sunny
OSLO...	6	43	Cloudy
PARIS...	15	59	Overcas...
PRAGUE...	11	52	Very cl...
ROME...	20	68	Sunny
SOFIA...	17	63	Sunny
STOCKHOLM...	8	43	Rain
TEL AVIV...	22	72	Cloudy
TUNIS...	28	82	Cloudy
VENICE...	9	48	Foggy
VIENNA...	16	59	Cloudy
WARSAW...	13	55	Rain
WASHINGTON...	21	68	Partly cl...
ZURICH...	11	52	Very cl...

(U.S. temperatures and conditions observed at 1700 GMT, others 1300 GMT.)

...Quoted

...ess Asked for More Lawyers

...bandon...chell Vows Full Support ...Guar...High Court School Ruling

By J. D. Alexander

...Hamilton ...ernment, ...shington also ...otiations ...

...NGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—General John N. Mitchell ...esterday that the Justice ...nt will use "all of its ... to carry out the Supreme ...andate to eliminate dual ...stems in the South.

...Mitchell, while saying that ...ernment "would expect" ...hool districts to comply, ...ed that the Justice De... ...will have enough ...nd personnel to implement ...ers." His statement con... ...an earlier one by Jerris ...his chief civil rights en...

...Mitchell said the depart... ...d already asked Congress ...e lawyers in the Civil ...division and currently is ...to Secretary [Robert H.] ...about using lawyers out of ...

...ring on the television in... program "Meet the Press," ...chell also said:

...it some of the leaders of the mid-November anti-war demonstrations "...are active militants who want to destroy some of the processes and some of the institutions of our government."

● That he and President Nixon are "satisfied" with the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth to the Supreme Court and that he does not believe there are 45 senators opposed to the nomination.

The attorney general said the Justice Department would decide how to proceed on the ruling handed down by the high court last Wednesday as soon "as the Fifth Circuit and other circuits come through with their determinations as to how the dual school system should be eliminated."

Turning to the mid-November anti-war demonstrations, Mr. Mitchell denied that the administration wished to bar the protesters from marching past the White House.

"We have no wish to deny the First Amendment rights, or the rights to petition, to appear in the nation's capital, to anybody," he said. "What we do have is a problem of order."

Mr. Mitchell said the Justice Department and the District of Columbia government are negotiating with the demonstration planners "to make sure whatever activities are carried on... protect the property and the lives of the people here in the district." He said he personally does not believe reports of one-quarter to one-half million people coming to Washington for the demonstration.

On the Haynsworth nomination, Mr. Mitchell said it was no rumor that President Nixon had never met the judge before choosing him to fill the seat held by Justice Abe Fortas. "I don't believe it has any importance," he said.

Judge's Selection

The attorney general, outlining the selection process that placed Judge Haynsworth's name before Mr. Nixon, said a list of perhaps 150 names was prepared early in the administration in anticipation of the retirement of former Chief Justice Earl Warren. He said Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Judge Haynsworth were on the list.

The Justice Department, he said, was familiar with the complete list of Judge Haynsworth's stock holdings. He added that the department also sought the opinions of the "entire judicial and legal fraternity" of the Fourth Circuit. Judge Haynsworth is chief judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

While Mr. Mitchell expressed confidence in Judge Haynsworth's confirmation by the Senate, Sen. Russell Long, D., La., said, "based on what I have heard... Judge Haynsworth is not going to be confirmed."

Sen. Long, appearing on "Face the Nation," said confirmation was doubtful "unless President Nixon goes beyond making some eloquent statements... and gets down to working on individual senators on a head-to-head basis." Sen. Long said he personally would vote to confirm Judge Haynsworth.

...reece C... ...ed Cros...

...o Prison...S. Curbs ...ork Visas ...r Women

...THENS, Nov. ... ...e military-... ...t today said ... ...llow the ... ...s to superv... ...and treas... ...prisoners a... ...der an agre... ...he Foreign ... ...n Greece a... ...sentative ... ...visas to make sure that ... do not enter the country ...guise of live-in maids only ...ease competition with Amer... ...for higher-paying jobs and ...nds.

...er guidelines to be announced ... Labor Secretary George P. ... today, women applying for ... to work as live-in maids will ... to show proof of experience ...he promise of a job. They ... must be single, and must be ... to convince authorities that ...are not planning to enter the ...ry primarily to look for a ...nd.

...ten regional manpower administrators will keep track of the ...n more closely than in the ...nder the new guidelines that ...become effective Dec. 1.

...t of the women affected by ... new regulations come from ...West Indies or Mexico. Cur... ...rules require them to stay ... and stick to domestic work, ...the controls have been loosely ...

...department spokesman said ... women received visas as ... maids in the fiscal year ... June 30, 1968. ... anybody's guess where ... of them are now," he said. ...ey come here as maids and ... they shoot off into other ... for more money, to the detri... ...of the American worker," ... source continued.

...spokesman said it should be ...more difficult for Americans ... live-in help under the new ...ations. But he added that ...pective maids will not be ad... ...ed to work in areas where ...stic help is already adequate.



Associated Press.

WELL SET JET-SETTER—Monitoring equipment is attached to John Adlem, of Reading, a Pegasus volunteer.

British Firm to Conduct Tests On Jet Set's Ability to Think

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—A British pharmaceutical firm has organized Project Pegasus to determine if jet-set politicians are in a fit state to make decisions about mankind's future after flying through time zones.

Fourteen volunteers will fly to California from Britain later this month to undergo tests of their reasoning power, judgment, memory, mood, reaction time and ability to make decisions.

Dr. Kenneth Bergin, former medical director of the British Overseas Aircraft Corp., said today that it had been known for many years that people were less efficient after going through time zones.

The test is being sponsored by Syntex Pharmaceuticals Ltd., of Maidenhead, England.

Shriver Scouts in Maryland, May Challenge Gov. Mandel

By Peter A. Jay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—Some Democratic hearts were fluttered and rumors by the dozen were born when W. Sargent Shriver came to Maryland on a scouting foray last week, but the ambassador to France never tipped his hand.

After a round of talks with Maryland Democrats about the wisdom of a challenge to incumbent Gov. Marvin Mandel in the 1970 primary, Mr. Shriver flew off to Illinois for a similar performance there.

But in Chicago he flatly took himself out of contention for the late Everett M. Dirksen's Senate seat, how held by Ralph T. Smith. Sen. Smith, a Republican, faces an election next year. Illinois Treasurer Adlai E. Stevenson, 3d, a Democrat, already is campaigning for the seat.

Mr. Shriver was noncommittal about his Maryland plans. But in Baltimore and Annapolis, the betting last week was that the ambassador would not return to the state of his birth to take on Gov. Mandal, although some Democrats who talked to him recently said he was still strongly tempted to do so.

"He's just looking for a place to roost," one Democrat said of the former Peace Corps and Office of Economic Opportunity head after Mr. Shriver appeared at a Baltimore fund-raising dinner for Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D., Md. Mr. Shriver has stayed on as ambassador under President Nixon, though appointed by President Johnson.

There was noticeable sentiment, however, especially in the liberal wing of the Maryland Democratic party, that Mr. Shriver might offer a desirable alternative to Gov. Mandel.

Whether he could win is an open question. Neither Mr. Shriver nor Gov. Mandel has ever run in a statewide election, Gov. Mandel having ascended to the governorship via the General Assembly to succeed Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew as Maryland's chief executive.

Mr. Shriver's backers, including some elected Democrats unwilling to act publicly for fear of incurring Gov. Mandel's wrath, said the ambassador could bring to Maryland the glamour and fund-raising ability needed to unseat Gov. Mandel.

But party loyalists said Mr. Shriver would be labeled an opportunistic outsider if he decided to run, and would find himself insufficiently known in Maryland and inadequately grounded in state matters to pose a serious threat to Gov. Mandel.

A major problem facing a Shriver candidacy appeared to be one of elegibility. A candidate for governor, the Maryland constitution says, "must have been for ten years a citizen of the state... and for five years [before the election] ... a resident."

Although Mr. Shriver lived in Maryland for the first eight years of his life, and has maintained a residence in Montgomery County since the early 1960s, even his supporters aren't sure he meets the constitutional requirements. He has never voted in a Maryland election.

...peeding Military Induction ...alled 'Unwise and Unjust'

By Richard L. Lyons

...ASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—...der Attorney General Ramsey ...k said today the practice of ...ding up induction of "draft ...oquents" is "unwise and unjust" ... some applications may be un... ...ul.

...r. Clark testified before a Sen... subcommittee headed by Sen. ...ard M. Kennedy, D., Mass., ...ch is inquiring into inequities ...he selective service law and in ... administration by local draft ...ds.

...r. Clark said it was clearly un... ...stitutional to induct a man ...ead of his turn for speaking out ...inst the war. "Free speech can... ...be so inhibited," he said.

...e also strongly opposed regula... ...s which define a potential ...ee as delinquent for failure to ...form certain acts—such as car...ng his draft card on his person ... failing to notify his draft board ... a change in address.

...r. Clark said he couldn't see ... failure of a person to carry ...raft card at all times could im... the effectiveness of the draft.

The only test should be whe... the young man steps forward ...serve on the day of his induc..., said Mr. Clark. If he refuses, ...should be prosecuted for violat... the act.

...en. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective ...vice Director, has said that ...eded-up induction should not be ...nsidered punishment because ...vice in the military is an honor.

Mr. Clark said he didn't want to get in an argument over semantics but insisted there was a difference in going early or waiting a regular turn. "If I were sent to Vietnam (as a delinquent) I might be dead while my buddies were still here," he said.

Mr. Clark called the power, created by regulation not law, to speed up induction "is unparalleled in its impact among all regulatory powers of federal agencies." If Congress believes this essential, it should at least spell out clearly the acts prohibited and provide uniform methods of application with procedural due process assured, said Mr. Clark.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, of Oregon, meanwhile, took note of criticism of his statement that he expected no draft legislation to be considered this year. He said that if a draft reform bill is approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee, he will scedule it for Senate action as speedily as possible. Chairman John Stennis, D., Miss., has said there is no time for the committee to make a comprehensive review of the draft law this session. He has promised one next year.

Sen. Mansfield said the Senate will take up the tax reform bill after completing action on the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth jr., to the Supreme Court. Sen. Mansfield expressed hope that by working early and late, the Senate could finish action on the tax bill by early December. He said that when the tax bill is taken up he will try to increase the $600 personal income tax exemption to at least $1,000

White House Dinner For Prince Philip

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—...esident Nixon will entertain the ...ke of Edinburgh at a dinner ... the White House tomorrow. The President has invited 107 ...ests to the formal dinner in the ...te dining room. Navy sea ...anters and Air Force bagpipers ...l entertain.

U.S. Will Launch German Satellite

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—West Germany's first satellite is due to be launched this week by a U.S. rocket from a site in California.

Dubbed GRS (for German Research Satellite), the 157-pound cone-shaped spacecraft is scheduled to be rocketed on Thursday into earth orbit, where its instruments will study the earth's radiation belt, the luminous aurorae of the polar sky and the particle showers from the sun that cause the aurorae.

Irish Republic To Beef Up Army

DUBLIN, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—An army recruiting drive was announced today as the Irish Republic moved to tighten up its border against bomb raiders from Northern Ireland.

The recruiting campaign aims to boost the army from around 7,000 to full peacetime strength of 12,500. It follows a tight security clampdown along the northern border, with the army and police manning 24-hour guards on power stations and other key installations.

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President Campaigned in Two States

Today's Elections to Test Nixon Strength

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—President Nixon will test the political strength of his White House base for the first time in tomorrow's gubernatorial elections in New Jersey and Virginia, where he campaigned personally for Republican party candidates in both states.

Additional interest in an off-year election is focused on a number of cities holding mayoralty elections, including New York, where Mayor John V. Lindsay is a 5-2 favorite for reelection despite his defeat in last spring's Republican primary.

The only congressional race involves the seat in New Jersey's 8th District, where the incumbent, Rep. Carle Joelson, Democrat, resigned to become a state court judge.

Contesting for the seat are Republican Eugene Boyle, a restaurateur, and Democrat Robert A. Roe, state conservation commissioner.

To the Stump

For the first time since his own presidential campaign of a year ago, Mr. Nixon took to the stump in both New Jersey and Virginia.

He sought votes in Virginia for Republican Linwood Holton, who also has the backing of state labor and civil-rights leaders. Nevertheless, Mr. Holton was rated a slight underdog to Democratic aspirant William C. Battle, endorsed by most of his party's leaders including U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd jr., heir to a powerful Virginia Democratic dynasty.

Mr. Nixon's choice in New Jersey was Republican William T. Cahill, a six-term congressman running against former Democratic Governor Robert B. Meyner.

Both sides view the outcome as a toss-up. Mr. Meyner has attacked the White House Vietnam policy while Rep. Cahill has supported the Nixon program of measured troop withdrawals.

In New York City, the Daily News poll showed Mr. Lindsay, running as a Liberal, a heavy favorite for a second term over Democrat Mario Procaccino and Republican John Marchi. The newspaper's survey has never been wrong in a mayoralty race in the 40 years since its inception.

Mr. Lindsay began as the underdog after he lost the Republican party primary to Mr. Marchi, a state senator from Staten Island.

There are Negro candidates for mayor in Cleveland, Detroit and Hartford, Conn.

Cleveland's Democratic incumbent, Carl B. Stokes, is opposed by white Republican Ralph J. Perk. The contest is seen as close.

Detroit's Negro candidate for mayor is Richard Austin, Wayne County auditor, opposed by Wayne County Sheriff Roman Gribbs, who is white.

Renew Traffic, Smog Fight, Report Urges Mayor Lindsay

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—A report to Mayor John V. Lindsay is urging a new fight on air pollution by requiring chemical additives that would improve combustion of gasoline and by speeding slow-moving traffic.

The traffic proposals call for replacing the "largely unworkable" staggered-light system by computerized traffic signals, 30-day suspensions of driving licenses for double-parkers and fixing hours for truck deliveries.

The new report by Norman Cousins, adviser on environmental affairs to the mayor, declared that New York's air was "cleaner and more breathable" because the city carried out many of the May, 1966, recommendations of a 10-man task force Mr. Cousins headed.

Mr. Cousins's 15-page new study said: "The combustion engine exhaust pipe has replaced the smokestack as the greatest producer of air pollution." The report attacked "steadily increasing pollution from 2 million automobiles and trucks operating in the city, more than half in Manhattan.

"This is twice as many as the area should be expected to sustain, taking into account the narrowness of the city's streets," the report said.

However, it asserted, "the exhaust pipes of buses have been tamed," with 90 percent of the city's buses equipped with "smoke-reducing injectors," use of highest-quality fuels and "computerized maintenance."

The 1966 report had charged that the city had the most polluted air of "any major city in the United States," and had declared the city government, with its incinerators and buses, was "the worst violator of its own laws against air pollution."

In a covering letter, Mr. Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review, now said sulphur dioxide emissions had been "reduced by 450,000 tons per year—that is, they have been cut in half." Dirt and soot emitted, he said, had been "reduced by 20,000 tons per year—a 22 percent decrease."

On automobile pollution, Mr. Cousins asserted: "Electric automobile engines, contrary to popular impression, will not be a definitive solution since such motors require recharged batteries and this calls for increased power-plant supply." He urged federal research on fuel-cell systems.

Chemical additives for gasoline are available to improve combustion, Mr. Cousins said, urging federal and local requirements.

17 Congressmen Ask Nixon to Ban Use of DDT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Seventeen House members today asked President Nixon to curb the use of DDT for the same reasons the government banned cyclamates—that it might cause cancer.

The congressmen, all Democrats, noted that Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch prohibited the general sale of cyclamates on grounds that scientific tests produced malignant tumors on animals exposed to heavy doses of the artificial sweetener.

Studies dated as far back as 1947 show similar results with DDT, the lawmakers said in a letter to the President. They also observed that Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Denmark do not permit use of DDT.

The representatives asked Mr. Nixon to issue an executive order banning use of DDT except in emergencies.

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Obituaries

Lt. Col. Friedman Dies at 78; Cracked Japanese War Code

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—William F. Friedman, 78, the nation's leading intelligence cryptologist who broke the Japanese "purple" code during World War II, died here yesterday of a heart attack.

The retired army lieutenant colonel was credited with shortening the war and preventing innumerable American casualties. His rewards were the country's highest honors, including the Medal of Honor presented by President Truman in 1946.

Col. Friedman's subsequent inventions of sophisticated cryptographic machines were so secret that they could not be patented.

The Russian-born coding expert emigrated to the United States with his family in 1893. A graduate of Cornell University, Col. Friedman became a geneticist in Chicago.

During World War I he was asked to decipher a code the British government had planned to adopt. Britain claimed the code was sound, but Col. Friedman, with little difficulty, solved the opening line given to him: "This cipher is absolutely undecipherable."

He soon entered the Army Intelligence Service as a first lieutenant, became director of the Signal Intelligence Service from 1929 until 1935, and remained in the section as its principal cryptanalyst, concentrating solely on solving the Japanese code which the Navy had uncovered.

Col. Friedman and a staff of 19 worked from 1938 until Sept. 35, 1940, when the first fully intelligible, ungarbled Japanese text was recovered from the reconstructed purple-code machine.

The cracking of the code, which was used by the Japanese for transmission of secret diplomatic messages, has been called "the most remarkable episode in the history of American cryptology."

After the code was broken, Col. Friedman collapsed under the stress and was hospitalized for several months. He remained with the Army as its top code expert until his retirement in 1951, but continued as a consultant.



AP.
William F. Friedman

assistant defense secretary for public affairs, and he was in that post until January, 1961, when the Eisenhower administration ended.

He was a corporate public relations consultant in New York until May of this year, when he joined the FAA as assistant administrator for public affairs.

Immediately prior to joining the government, Mr. Snyder was chief political writer in New York for the Herald Tribune.

Dato Mohamed Ismail

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—Ambassador Dato Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof, 47, Malaysia's permanent United Nations representative and high commissioner to Canada, died here yesterday, a week after an apparently successful operation on obstructed arteries in his leg.

Mr. Ismail lived in Ottawa but had come here to attend the UN General Assembly session.

Akili B. C. Danieli

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—Ambassador Akili B. C. Danieli, 34, head of Tanzania's UN delegation, died of a heart attack here yesterday in University Hospital where he had been admitted Oct. 9 after collapsing at a UN meeting.

Mr. Danieli had been Tanzania's commissioner for industries and power and ambassador to the Congo (Kinshasa) before becoming head of the UN mission in March, 1968.

Walter C. Sheen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—Walter C. Sheen, 62, a retired British Royal Air Force vice-marshal and vice-president of Racal Communications, Inc., of Silver Spring, Md., died of cancer Friday at Alexandria Hospital.

Mr. Sheen came to Washington in 1958 as air attaché and commander of the RAF staff at the British Embassy, where he served until his retirement in 1961. He then joined the British Aircraft Corp. here as director of military products, and in 1964 was appointed vice-president of Racal Communications.

Murray Snyder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Murray Snyder, 58, public affairs director for the Federal Aviation Administration and a former assistant defense secretary, died yesterday at Georgetown University hospital.

Mr. Snyder also served four years as assistant press secretary to President Eisenhower. In March, 1957, Mr. Eisenhower named him

SDS Effort at High Schools Failed, Congress Unit Is Told

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Efforts by the Students for a Democratic Society to enlist high school students in a "worldwide war against U.S. imperialism" have ended in almost total failure, Congress has been told.

The high school students wanted no part of the SDS tactics, witness after witness told the House Committee on Internal Security, and in at least two cases got downright hostile.

A fist-swinging brawl ended a series of meetings in Columbus, Ohio, during which, two high school boys testified, members of the radical organization urged them to "kill pigs," burn down a department store and join in "a big revolution" with the Negro poor.

In Pittsburgh, high school students grabbed and ripped to shreds a Viet Cong flag during a melee with nearly 50 SDS girls—some of whom stormed the school bare-breasted.

The drive to radicalize high school students was described in a filmed interview subpoenaed and shown at the House committee's closing session last Thursday.

Rudd Speaks

"What we're gonna do, what we are doing," said national SDS secretary Mark Rudd in the film, "is taking kids, kids like us, kids like working kids, lots of kids, kids in schools, joining them together, getting them to fight."

The interview was conducted by WJW-TV reporter Bob Franken at an SDS Midwest regional conference in Cleveland.

The principal of South Hills High School in Pittsburgh, James R. Johnson, described for the committee actions of female members of an SDS faction at his school.

He said about 25 girls, bra-less and with tee shirts pulled up to their heads, ran through the halls of the school shouting "Let's break jail" and "No lives."

"A coach who attempted to stop one of the girls was socked in the jaw," Mr. Johnson said.

50 Girls

Later 50 girls surrounded a police car and began kicking, scratching, clawing and biting a policeman, Mr. Johnson said, sparking a melee that was joined by a number of the high school students.

Two other witnesses, 15-year-old Roy Sims and 17-year-old James R. Yantis, told the committee they and 18 other youths in Columbus's low-income Bottoms area were promised rifles by SDS members who exhorted them to "kill pigs."

The boys said under oath that the SDS members also urged them to burn down Lazarus, a Columbus department store, and to rob residents in affluent neighborhoods so they could distribute the money to the poor.

Young Sims said the meetings ended with a brawl that started when an SDS member insulted his grandfather.

"Who got the best in the fight, Roy?" asked chairman Richard H. Ichord, D., Mo., with a smile.

"We did," said the youth. "I think they're scared to come back."

Tunisia to Get A Premier for First Time

TUNIS, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia tonight announced that he will create a new post of prime minister in a major cabinet reshuffle following weekend presidential and legislative elections.

The 67-year-old president, ailing from a heart attack and slowly recovering from hepatitis, was re-elected yesterday for a third five-year term with a massive 97.76 percent vote.

He is due to take the oath for his new mandate at the Presidential Palace at suburban Carthage tomorrow.

He will then immediately form a new government expected to be headed by his right-hand man, Bahi Ladgham, 56-year-old secretary general of Tunisia's sole political party, the Parti Socialiste Destourien, and secretary-general to the presidency.

Ex-Planner to Go

In the impending cabinet shake-up, President Bourguiba is expected to oust Ahmed Ben Salah, Education Minister and once a powerful contender for succession to the presidency.

Mr. Ben Salah, a key figure among younger politicians and a former economic planner, is generally blamed for a fiasco in his cooperative-farm policy which started a crisis over the succession to the presidency and the country's future economic policy.

Mr. Ben Salah was stripped of his finance and planning portfolio in a cabinet reshuffle last September but retained his education post.

By appointing Mr. Ladgham as his prime minister in the impending reshuffle, the "Supreme Combatant," whose health has been causing grave concern, is paving the way for an orderly succession, according to political observers here.

In yesterday's assembly elections, Mr. Ben Salah polled only 8,660 votes in his home-town constituency at Monastir, in the Sousse area of southern Tunisia, out of a total of 52,538 votes cast.

Challenge in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Former president Jorge Alessandri announced last night that he will challenge the ruling Christian-Democratic party and run for president in the 1970 elections. In a recorded speech the 73-year-old Mr. Alessandri said he would be a candidate of the rightest Independent ticket.

Don't call me before 6:30 a.m. unless there's a war.

U Thant Begins His Ninth Year

By Andrew H. Malcolm

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 3 (NYT).—"I tell the cable office not to call me before 6:30 a.m. unless there's a war," said U Thant, who begins his ninth year as secretary-general today. "I don't like to be disturbed at home."

The 60-year-old Mr. Thant spoke one recent morning as his chauffeured Cadillac paused in a traffic snarl on the East River Drive on its 14-mile journey from his Riverdale residence to UN headquarters.

He described how he tries to maintain a shred of private life in one of the world's most public positions. He confines his diplomatic responsibilities, whenever possible, to daytime working hours, has granted no private interviews since he took office Nov. 3, 1961, and accepts only three or four dinner invitations a year.

"If I went to one dinner," he said, "then I'd have to go to all of them. Some misunderstandings would be likely."

But despite these efforts, Mr. Thant faces 10 to 12 hours a day of office work, plus two or three more hours a day of work and reading at home, including stacks of cablegrams and nine daily newspapers. He rarely goes to bed before midnight and spends several hours at his office on Saturdays.

"The fact is I have no family life, no real family life at all," he said.

He lives with his wife, Thien, his daughter, Aye Aye, her husband, Dr. Tyn Myint-U, their two children, Koko and Khinlei, two nannies and a Burmese cook in a brick house on a wooded six-acre lot at 3600 Palisade Ave. His bedroom window overlooks the Hudson River and the New Jersey Palisades.

Meditative Start

His days begin with the buzzing of an alarm at 6:30. For 10 or 15 minutes after that Mr. Thant, a Buddhist, sits quietly in meditation.

"I try to shut myself off from all senses," he said, "and concentrate on my inner self. You think on what is good in life, good thoughts, good deeds. It is difficult to explain exactly but it is like your New Year's resolution every day."

Then shortly before 7 he walks across his driveway, past the 24-hour guard, to his swimming pool, which is covered and heated. "I love so much to swim," he said. "It is so relaxing."

A breakfast of fruit juice, one hard-boiled egg, toast and coffee follows while he reads the morning newspaper alone. His driver-bodyguard arrives soon after 9 a.m. and by 10 Mr. Thant is at his desk, overlooking the East River, on the 38th floor of the UN Secretariat.

There one recent morning atop the reports on combat in the Mideast and other world problems a scrawled letter awaited him.

"Dear United Nations," it began, "thank you for all that you do for people everywhere. We will celebrate your birthday in our classroom by singing 'Happy Birthday to You' and by eating lollipops."

It was signed by 27 members of grade 3W of the Roosevelt School in Ridgefield Park, N.J.

The secretary-general read it and smiled. "These things encourage you," he said.

Another Day

The rest of the day he pored over files, cablegrams and reports ("I like to dispose of matters within 24 hours, as soon as possible"). At 10:30 he met with Louis Ignacio-Pinto, newly elected to the International Court. Crown Prince Henrik of Denmark called at 11:30 and Rudolph Grimes, Liberia's Secretary of State, arrived at 1:15.

Mr. Thant had a private lunch in his suite with friends and issued a public statement urging North Vietnam to give humanitarian organizations access to the list of American prisoners.

He worked too on plans for a 23-day, ten-country trip to West Africa, the longest he has ever made as secretary-general. It will begin shortly before Christmas.

At 7:30, after a review of the day's events with his under secretaries and a phone call with his daughter to say he was leaving, he climbed into his black limousine.

"It was just another day," he said, "nothing very dramatic."

Mr. Thant looked back on eight years as chief of the international organization and its huge army of civil servants.

"It was a busy [eight years] in the strict sense of the word," he said, and rewarding also in many cases and frustrating sometimes. It's a mixture."



UPI.
UN Secretary-General U Thant.

Canada Announces Closing Of 7 Diplomatic Missions

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Canada announced today that it will close seven diplomatic missions and effect other "drastic reductions" in posts abroad in line with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's austerity program.

Among the Canadian offices to be closed are those attached to the International Control Commissions in Cambodia and Laos. However, Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, emphasized in a statement that Canada's continuing presence in the ICC in Vietnam will serve to "fulfil its commitments as before."

Canada, with Poland and India, is a member of the ICC in the three countries, set up to preserve armistice arrangements made after the withdrawal of French forces from Indochina. The Canadian commissioner, a post temporarily unfilled on the Vietnam commission, will also represent Canada in Cambodia and Laos, according to Mr. Sharp.

Latin American Cutback

Also to be closed are three Canadian missions in Latin America—Uruguay, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic—the High Commission in Cyprus and the Canadian office in West Berlin.

Mr. Sharp told the House of Commons that economy was the sole reason for the diplomatic retrenchment. About 60 personnel will be affected, and the net annual saving to Canada's Treasury is unofficially estimated at $1.5 million.

He said there was no connection between the closing of the High Commission in Cyprus and the question of Canada's continued participation in the United Nations peace-keeping force on the Mediterranean island. Canada's peace-keeping troops have been in Cyprus since 1964.

Motive Questioned

Outside the Commons, the government's "economy" motives were questioned privately by politicians and diplomats who noted that Mr. Trudeau, while closing down some missions abroad, is opening major new ones. He announced two weeks ago the establishment of a diplomatic exchange at the ambassadorial level at the Vatican. For the last six months his envoys also have been negotiating with the Communist Chinese government for diplomatic recognition.

Asked to comment on this at a recent news conference, Mr. Trudeau said his government felt new Canadian missions in the Vatican and in Peking would serve "useful information" purposes. He indicated they might have to be paid for by effecting economies in "less useful" capitals.

2 Oppose Gorton As Party Leader

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Prime Minister John Gorton will be opposed for leadership of the coalition government Friday by a second cabinet minister, treasurer William McMahon.

Mr. McMahon, 61, deputy to Mr. Gorton in the Liberal party, senior partner in the coalition with the Country party, said today he will stand against the prime minister.

He was given a good chance of defeating Mr. Gorton following the elections Oct. 25, which saw the government barely scrape back for another three years in power.

Development Minister David E. Fairbairn already has announced his candidacy for the post.

French TV News Shaken Up; to Be 'Exact, Impartial'

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The government's long-awaited reform of the state-owned television networks came into effect today, with the news directors of both channels promising "exact, honest and impartial" programs.

Both Pierre Desgraupes, news director of the first channel, and Jacqueline Baudrier, of the second, said that newscasting for the next three weeks will be carried out with transitional teams, and that the "new look" promised will not be ready until Nov. 24.

In brief introductory statements, however, both gave indications of what ten million French television watchers can expect.

Mr. Desgraupes, whose appointment was criticized in some Gaullist circles because of his non-Gaullist views, said simply that he has been given "more power" than his predecessors, and promised "exact and honest" reporting.

Mrs. Baudrier, whose views have been more sympathetic toward the Gaullists and whose appointment was a kind of counterweight to that of Mr. Desgraupes, promised "honest and impartial" programs and praised the government and government officials for making the reform possible.

The reform of the long-dominated Gaullist networks was one of the first promised by Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas. The prime minister maintained that his program for a *nouvelle société* would not be credible unless television newscasting gained a new impartiality.

Unclimbed Annapurna Wall Is Briton's Goal

LONDON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Christian Bonington, a British mountaineer, announced here yesterday that next spring he would attempt to climb the south face of Annapurna, perhaps the world's most formidable mountain wall.

The 26,544-foot mountain in the Himalayas was conquered by a French team in 1950, but this will be the first attempt on the sheer south face.

'Affluent' Heart Attack Fou No Peril in Poor Countries

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Nov. 3 (WP).—The high blood pressure, diabetes, overweight and sedentary occupations that have long been taken for granted as being the causes of heart attacks in the affluent world turn out to have no such effect in the undeveloped, poverty countries.

The startling conclusion that these characteristics and ailments are not the basic reasons for coronary heart disease but must be considered as only aggravating factors is made by the monthly magazine, World Health, the publication of the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva.

The current issue of the journal reports that in the developing countries, and even elsewhere under conditions of poverty, acute myocardial infarction, the most common heart disease in adult man in affluent societies, is not brought on "even in individuals who for many years have been overweight, follow a sedentary occupation and have high blood pressure in addition to diabetes."

In fact, heart attacks of this sort are rare in developing countries "with the apparent exception of small groups of people with a high level of responsibility and socio-economic advantage." Other forms of cardiovascular ailments, however, are much more prevalent in tropical and subtropical Africa and Asia than in the advanced countries.

The authors of the report, Drs. Z. Fejfar, chief of WHO's division of cardiovascular diseases, and A. G. Shaper, who is research professor at Makerere University in Uganda, suggest that the major killer heart diseases in Europe and North America "seem to be prevented by something in the African and Asian diet or way of life."

They do not attempt to pinpoint the diet or other factors, but give some remarkable—and as yet unexplained—examples:

● The population of Cook Island in the South Pacific does not show the usual rise in blood pressure with advancing age; other groups of genetically similar Polynesians, who are exposed to the modern affluent way of life, do.

● Among the Maoris of New Zealand hypertension (high blood pressure) is prevalent and the incidence is still rising, while among Europeans in New Zealand the incidence is falling.

● In tropical countries, where hypertension exists, it results in brain damage, heart enlargement, kidney damage and kidney failure. But severe atherosclerosis (lesions on the inside of arteries with fat deposits) and coronary heart disease "virtually do not occur." A similar situation has been observed in China, Japan and

● In northern Kenya, [illegible] nomads show no blood pr[illegible] increase with age. But when [illegible] bers of these groups serve [illegible] Kenyan Army, they are fou[illegible] have a sharp increase in [illegible] second year of service. One [illegible] many changes in their tra[illegible] from a wandering herdsma[illegible] to the disciplined army ex[illegible] is a considerable increase [illegible] intake, "although other [illegible] changes and such factors [illegible] vironmental stress may al[illegible] a part."

● In Kampala, capit[illegible] Uganda, the African pop[illegible] has no coronary heart disea[illegible] possesses "an active syste[illegible] the breakdown of blood clot[illegible] Indian minority of Kampala [illegible] ever, suffers an inciden[illegible] coronary heart disease sim[illegible] any "affluent" group, and [illegible] very poor clot-dissolving sy[illegible] middle age.

This inability to break [illegible] blood clots, the researchers [illegible] ed, is significantly associat[illegible] body fatness, blood cho[illegible] levels and a tendency to d[illegible]

Turkish Cabinet Is Named With 12 New Men

ANKARA, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel named a 20-man cabinet today with 12 new ministers. Only four ministers from the former cabinet kept their previous posts. Among them were Minister of Foreign Affairs Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil and Minister of National Defense Ahmet Topaloglu.

Premier Demirel has been under fire from political opponents as well as members of his own party for saddling himself with a weak cabinet, chosen with "political motives" during the first five years in office.

In the new cabinet, the ruling Justice Party's right wing was ignored. The right wing group in a statement today called the new cabinet "docile rather than competent" and said the premier's choice of men was an indication he was moving toward "one man rule."

With full approval of the majority of his party's 259 members in Turkey's 450-seat assembly, Premier Demirel, since his reelection in October, has been advocating "reforms," which would eliminate red tape, create a better balanced social and economic program, and bring new jobs to areas where unemployment was a critical problem.

Pope Urge[illegible] Order Dur[illegible] Italian Stri[illegible]

ROME, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Paul today called for resp[illegible] public order in Italy, wh[illegible] estimated eight million [illegible] plan to take part in sh[illegible] protest demonstrations dur[illegible] next five days.

The nation faces another [illegible] week of political and labor [illegible] tions under the shadow of [illegible] which has marked an aut[illegible] unprecedented labor unrest[illegible]

Trade unions and employ[illegible] bold a series of important [illegible] to discuss new national lab[illegible] tracts during the next fe[illegible] and the country's industria[illegible] may depend on the outcom[illegible]

Hopes of political stabil[illegible] hang on the outcome of a [illegible] Thursday of the National [illegible] of the ruling Christian D[illegible] party. The party is in to[illegible] array following the collaps[illegible] leadership.

The council is expected [illegible] a party secretary to succe[illegible] minio Piccoli, slated to resi[illegible] a clash with Treasury [illegible] Emilio Colombo and parlia[illegible] party leader Giulio Andreo[illegible]

Against this backgrou[illegible] pope today received memb[illegible] Milan workingmen's club [illegible] audience in the Vatican. [illegible] them the solution of labor p[illegible] depends on the participatio[illegible] less privileged social classes[illegible] general economic and cultu[illegible] being.

"We realize that such a [illegible] social process cannot tak[illegible] without clashes of ideas [illegible] terests," the pope said.

"But we must hope that [illegible] of human values may pre[illegible] creasingly in the searc[illegible] achievement of a fair bala[illegible] tween the parties involved

He said he hopes a [illegible] awareness of public order, t[illegible] solidarity of a civilized peo[illegible] appreciation of the interest[illegible] nation will spare those not [illegible] in the struggle from sufferi[illegible] its repercussions.

The pope's appeal came a[illegible] months of growing labor [illegible] which has frequently erupt[illegible] violence, especially in the [illegible] northern industrial centers o[illegible] and Turin.

This week's agitation will [illegible] workers in the metal, b[illegible] chemical, cement and oil ind[illegible] farm laborers, bank em[illegible] state employees, and bu[illegible] streetcar workers in many

Chemical workers today [illegible] a series of staggered reg[illegible] region strikes during which [illegible] due to stop work for 48 hou[illegible]

Rome began to run short [illegible] and tobacco, both supplied b[illegible] monopolies, because of a str[illegible] suppliers. Wholesalers are e[illegible] to stop supplying shops with[illegible] or three days if the strike g[illegible]

Little trouble is expected [illegible] labor scene tomorrow—a n[illegible] holiday which Italy celebra[illegible] World War II Victory Day.

Michelangelo Sails

GENOA, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The Italian liner Michelangelo left for New York with 300 pass[illegible] today, a day late because [illegible] 24-hour strike of the crew.

Crewmen struck to prote[illegible] replacement of Captain Luigi [illegible] and purser Alberto Lovisolo w[illegible] the seven days' notice requi[illegible] the national seamen's contra[illegible]

Seoul Welcome[illegible] Apollo-11 Trio

SEOUL, Nov. 3 (UPI).—[illegible] Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, [illegible] Korean war veterans, arriv[illegible] Seoul today for an overnight [illegible] together with fellow Apo[illegible] astronaut Michael Collins jr.

Mr. Armstrong said: "We a[illegible] strangers to this country, fo[illegible] drin and myself served here [illegible] ago. We are extremely pleas[illegible] be returning, this time on a [illegible] sion of peace."

Tens of thousa[illegible]s of che[illegible] people lined the route into d[illegible] town Seoul, waving U.S. [illegible] Korean flags as the open car [illegible] rying the astronauts and [illegible] wives passed by.

Ticker tape rained from [illegible] buildings and balloons were rele[illegible] Mayor Kim Hyon Ok presente[illegible] astronauts with keys to the [illegible] The visitors then made a cou[illegible] call on President Chung Hee [illegible]

They are scheduled to leav[illegible] Tokyo tomorrow on the last [illegible] of their global trip.

*Why do American girls crave a hundred minutes in Orly?



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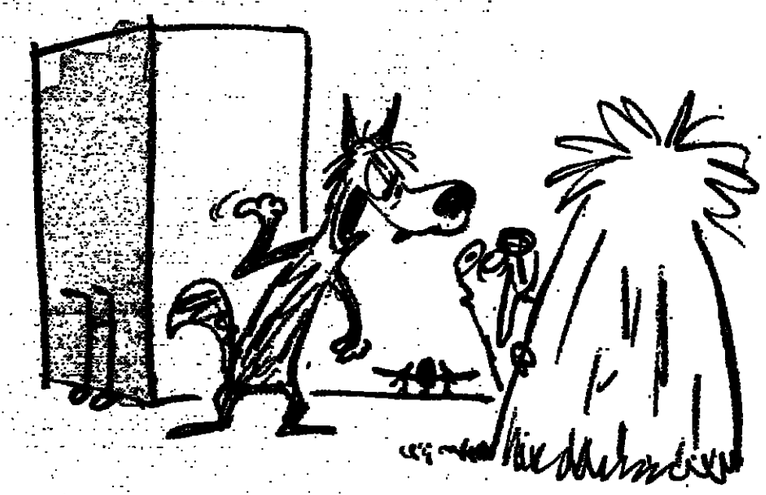
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fables for Cargo Shippers #1

Once upon a time there were three little pigs who owned airlines.



The first little pig lived in a house made out of straw. One day a wolf came along who had a huge shipment he wanted flown from Europe straight through to the Orient. So he asked the first little pig, "Will you fly my huge shipment?"



"Alas, I cannot," the first pig said. "I have no all-cargo jets, and your shipment is too big for the belly of my planes."

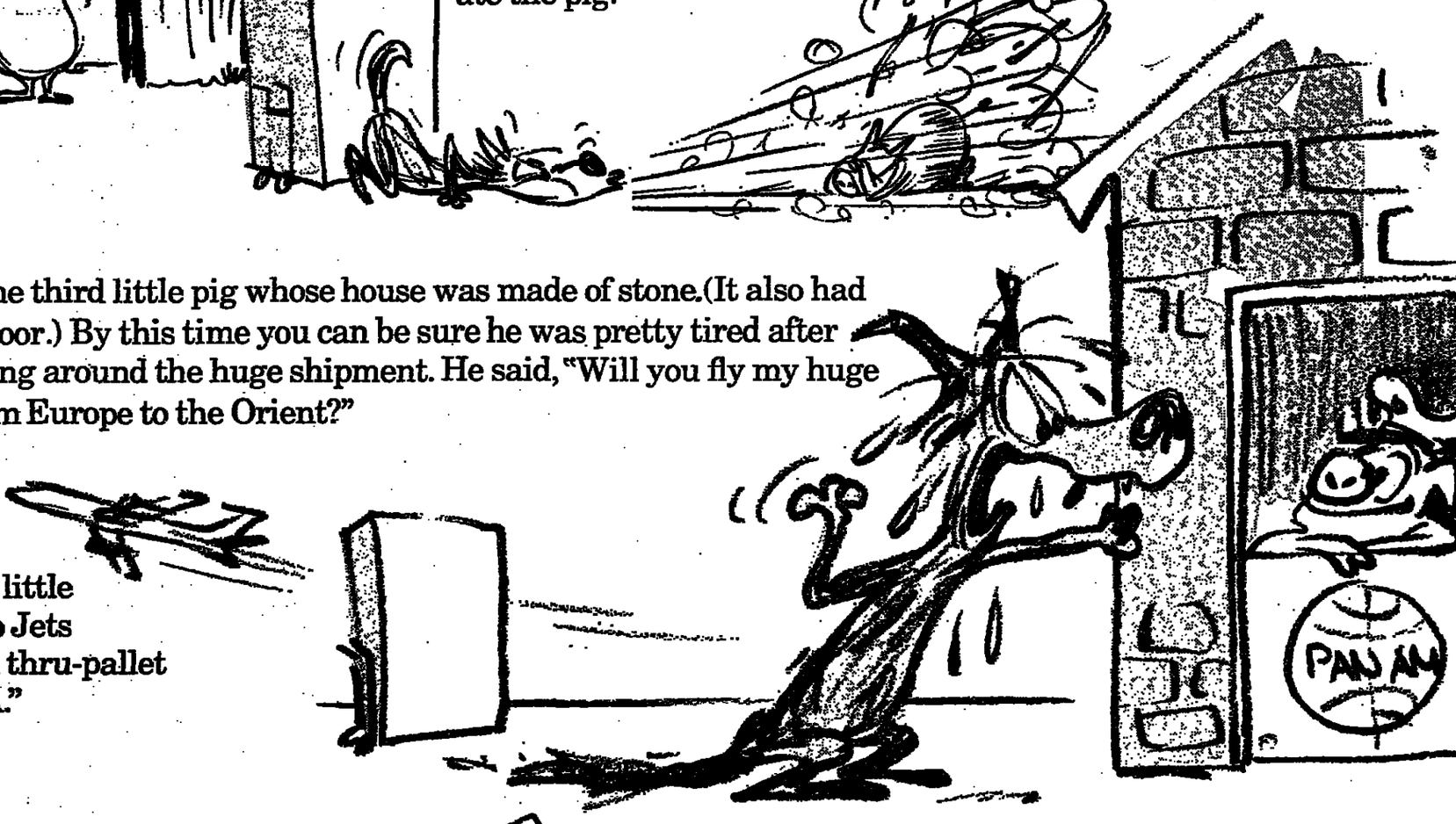


The wolf got so mad he huffed and puffed and blew the pig's house down and ate the pig.

Then the wolf went to the second little pig whose house was made of sticks. He said, "Will you fly my huge shipment straight through from Europe to the Orient." "Alas, I cannot," the second pig said. "I can fly it to the U.S.A., but then it will change from one pallet to another. And, double alas, to another airline. Who knows what may happen to it?".



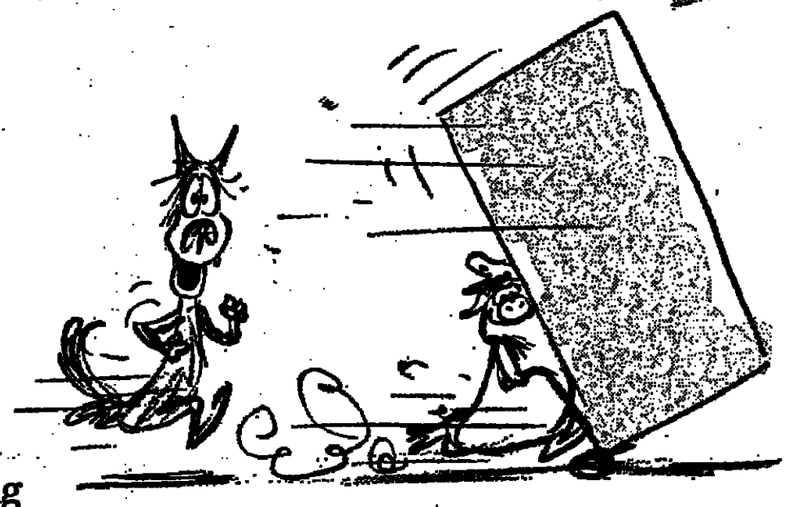
The wolf got so mad he huffed and puffed and blew the second little pig's house in and ate the pig.

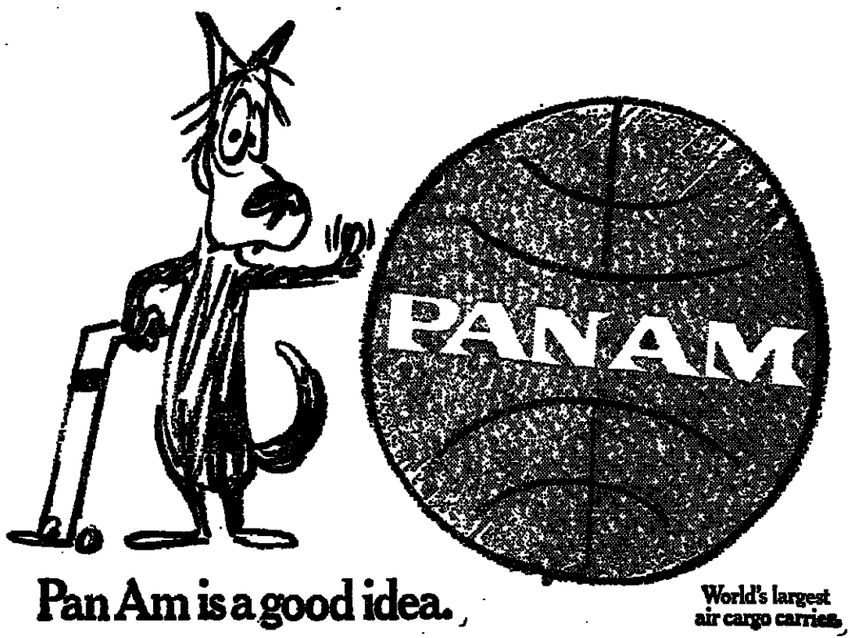


Finally, the wolf went to the third little pig whose house was made of stone. (It also had a blue and white globe on the door.) By this time you can be sure he was pretty tired after eating two little pigs and lugging around the huge shipment. He said, "Will you fly my huge shipment straight through from Europe to the Orient?"

"You betcha," said the third little pig. "I've got the only All-Cargo Jets from Europe to the Orient with thru-pallet service. Which go via the U.S.A."

"Such a deal," said the wolf.





Moral: When you've got a huge shipment, sometimes you can save yourself a lot of huffing and puffing by calling the airline with the blue and white globe.

Pan Am is a good idea.

World's largest air cargo carrier.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Tuesday, November 4, 1969 *

The Stakes Today

It is probable that many more Americans —to say nothing of peoples in other parts of the world—are interested in what President Nixon says about Vietnam than in how New York City will vote today. Yet the election in the city is not without its national, even international significance.

New York City has, from its inception as the dual creation of the Dutch and the English, been a community divided ethnically. Today that division is far more complex than ever before, and as bitter as it ever has been. But the real division is one of class and culture. The victories of Marchi and Procaccino in, respectively, the Republican and Democratic primaries represented, superficially, a triumph for the Italian-Americans, who have achieved a strong status, numerically and in the professions, within the city. But even more it was an upthrust of what is now called middle America—part of a national phenomenon.

Middle America, in metropolitan terms, is the owner of those one-and-two-family houses that cover so much of the city, the renter of small apartments, the blue-collar worker and lower-rank white-collar man who owns his own car, sends his children to public schools and patronizes the city's transit services. He is on the first level of upward mobility; he is, by earlier standards, well paid, and generally has at least high school education. And he is afraid.

He fears the blacks and Puerto Ricans who are scuffling for that initial step up the economic ladder on which the middle American is perched; he fears the disruptions of street and school demonstrations; he fears the effect of high taxes and high interest rates upon his hard-won stability; he fears the effect of swift-changing standards of morality upon his young; he fears the criminal who breaks into his little house or shop or who "mugs" him on the street.

So the middle American is swift to heed the appeal of anyone who will promise him a clean city, free from crime and neatly divided into the kind of neighborhoods he has made. And he does not wonder whether this kind of artificial preservation of the values he cherishes will have any promise for the future, other than some cataclysmic eruption.

This kind of middle American is numerous in New York City, and he votes. He resents many of the opinion-makers and what Mr. Procaccino call the "Manhattan arrangement" as a kind of imported intelligentsia, living in the suburbs, or at least free from most of the stresses which plague him. He selected two men, not too well known, over such figures as Mayor Lindsay and former Mayor Wagner, in the primaries to register his discontent.

But it remains to be seen whether this discontent is strong enough—especially when divided among two candidates—to vote down the appeal of Mayor Lindsay to that very substantial segment of the city which is either sophisticated enough, or moved by the genuine distress which pervades the ghettos, to reject the simplicist conservatism of the regular Republican and Democratic candidates. The polls say they are not. Today's vote will tell—and its impact upon America's largest city as well as upon national policies may be powerful indeed.



'Your Farewell Is So Touching That I Might Not Be Able to Leave.'

The Important Difference

East Europe and U.S.

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—Many an American, making his first tour of the so-called "Socialist" countries, brings away as his strongest personal impression the drabness of the life he has seen; and most of the same Americans return to "the West" with the profound conviction that what they have seen is wrong—wrong economically, wrong politically, above all wrong in its drastic limitations upon individual freedom.

After travels this fall in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, this American is prepared to agree that it is all enough to make a man a capitalist. The dull gray blocks of cheap flats rising in cement jungles on the outskirts of every city; the rigidities of border controls, including the absurd—until one ponders its meaning—East German practice of rolling a wheeled mirror under departing automobiles; the furtive glances at the ceiling with which East Europeans warn visitors everywhere that Big Brother may be listening —all these create an omnipresent sense of menace and oppression.

Tanks were not visible in the beautiful old streets of Prague, late in October, but Soviet soldiers were occasionally to be seen, and knowledgeable persons could lead one past their barracks in the city as well as the countryside. A spectacular autumn brought to Warsaw weather more beautiful than most could remember, but the Jews are said to be fleeing the country at a rate of perhaps 200 a week.

Flags and Slogans

East Germany is undeniably the economic miracle of the East; in some ways—computer technology, for instance—outstripping the Soviets themselves; yet the whipping flags along the Stalin Allee and the huge banners with their exhortations and the brilliant lights streaking the sky, as Walter Ulbricht's regime congratulated itself on its 20th birthday, reminded one German onlooker of nothing so much as the great festivals and spectacles of the Thirties—"Only the slogans are different."

One is also struck by the extent to which even some Western problems exist in the Socialist world. Prague and Krakow are choking on miasmic smog, the product of a soft brown coal not much better than peat; the Czechs, for years Eastern Europe's auto makers, pour traffic into Prague to rival that of New York and Paris.

There is a sense of genuine dynamism in Wroclaw, the old German city of Breslau, where the Poles have undertaken the giant task of rebuilding a town reduced to rubble in Hitler's war—but then one realizes that the war has been over for a quarter of a century and the reclamation has only been pushed in the 1960s. It is amusing to see, in a grocery window in Kielce or Lodz, a huge and incongruous stack of cans of mango juice from Cuba—but rather sad to see the low quality and outmoded design of most of the consumer goods offered in, say, hardware stores.

The Poles, who say that the new allocation of industrial priorities in the Socialist world they have been assigned to manufacture jokes, have recently resurrected an old one about the space race ("The Russians have gone to the moon," shouts one Pole to another. "All of them?" is the hopeful response); still, it was hard to find anyone in Poland who could imagine the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, where jokes about the Russians have a distinctly low sound.

Delicate Line

Quick impressions, of course, can be dangerous but a few from East Europe are too strong to forget —the memory, for instance, of a Sunday drive through numerous Polish villages with their incredible crowds of peasants jamming the ancient, shabby Catholic churches; the sense of indelible hatred and fear, everywhere, of everything German—an emotion given terrible meaning by a visit to the site of unspeakable horror that was Auschwitz; a new appreciation of the delicate line between the tragedy of Czech subjugation and the unthinkable bath that might have been but has yet be.

But if it is all enough to make a man glad to be back in the West," that is not the same thing as saying that it gives him any satisfaction with American life or a determination to crack down on dissenters and critics and militants and all those that Vice-President Agnew would like to discard as "rotten apples."

On the contrary; for it is precisely this sense that in Eastern Europe government is faceless, unreasonable, sovereign, the system is all and the individual is reduced to a state of whispered conversation in the privacy of a room with the water running—it is precisely this sense of omnipresent oppression, this blasphemy against the human spirit, that makes ordinary life itself seem so drab and unendurably monotonous, and all else so worthless.

And what is best to commend to in America is the knowledge that, for all its faults, this country has not yet deprived its most impudent, its most troublesome, of their right to be free men. The courts can still tell the government, as the Burger court has just told President Nixon, that justice and the law do not change with administrations; and its populace can mass peacefully and marchantly and the tanks will not rumble on the Potomac bridges.

It is that kind of freedom, and that kind of justice—not an economic system or a foreign policy—that make the important difference in the two worlds. And it is these things, above all, and at whatever cost, that must be preserved in America.

New Light on Air Piracy

While the attention of a sizable portion of the world's lovers of vicarious adventure is still fixed on the flight of Raffaele Minichiello in a hijacked TWA plane, that episode casts little light on the search for a cure for air piracy. In fact, this tour de force exemplified many of the difficulties in dealing with the problem.

But when Minichiello had just lodged in Regina Coeli Prison and a polite exchange between Italy and the United States had begun over the question of who was to try the youth, six accused hijackers, returning voluntarily from Cuba, were turned over to American authorities at the Canadian border. And from their experiences may come some knowledge that will enable the international community to deal more efficiently with what is, on all sides, admitted to be a serious threat to the world's airways.

Not much is known as yet about the reasons why the six fled to Cuba, or how they were received there. Politics apparently did not play a major role in most of the cases, which may explain why the six found conditions in Cuba so uncomfortable. The Castro government has already passed a law permitting the extradition of hijackers to their homeland—but reserving the right to give asylum to political refugees, and restricting extradition to countries which make bilateral agreements with Cuba.

The return of the six apparently does not fall within the scope of the law, but it does suggest the advisability of pursuing the subject further, even if that means a breach in the American policy of nonintercourse with Castro.

Admittedly, the exclusion of political refugees would limit the effectiveness of any general system of controlling air piracy. It can well be argued that it is one thing for a political fugitive to risk his own life for freedom and quite another to subject a whole planeload of innocent passengers to peril. Moreover, any nation can be subjected to this kind of aerial disruption, so that it might be possible to have an international convention providing penalties even for strictly political hijackings of civilian planes. And, of course, what might be termed reverse asylum—the arrest and detention of passengers brought in by pirated aircraft, as in the case of the two Israelis still held by Syria—is absolutely indefensible.

Given the political difficulties, it is still possible for the UN to sponsor a program of general reciprocity in respect to air piracy, and to fix standards of international law in respect to that crime. In the meanwhile, the pursuit of techniques for dealing with actual or threatened piracies must continue. No matter how stringent the law, there will be those who, out of fanaticism, criminal intent or mental quirk, will try to break it. But the first requirement is to establish the law—globally.

Sen. Kennedy's Future

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The argument about the inquest on Mary Jo Kopechne's death has finished at last; and the end is therefore in sight of this first chapter of Sen. Edward Kennedy's tragic misfortune. It is too soon, as yet, to foretell exactly what the end will be.

For example, Massachusetts has motor vehicle laws of near-medieval severity. The lawyers' warnings about these laws have in fact deformed the whole public management of this terrible business from the moment Sen. Kennedy's friends gathered at Hyannis. And one must wait until the inquest is over to see the outcome of this aspect of the problem.

Again, much will depend upon the impression conveyed by the record of the inquest. At a guess, the most important question is whether this record will bring out, clearly and forcefully, the real explanation of the senator's behavior after the accident on the bridge.

There is, so far as one can gather, a rather simple explanation. The hideous combination of coming within half a second of drowning, plus a mild concussion, plus the sheer horror of the whole episode, temporarily put the senator into what can only be described as a state of shock. Nor is this so enormously surprising, if you consider the matter.

It can be amply documented, furthermore, because this grave condition of moral and mental shock in some degree persisted for days after the accident. The anguished councils of the friends and advisers at Hyannis were like doctors' consultations held in the absence of the patient. Not until Robert S. McNamara, Theodore Sorensen and Burke Marshall finally offered their joint advice that he must plead guilty at the trial, did Sen. Kennedy truly resume full charge of his own life and destiny.

These being the facts, the first thing to be said about the senator's future is that the inquest should be a major piece of good fortune for him, if all goes well when it is held. The truth is that nothing less than a detailed official record, such as the inquest ought to produce, will ever write "finis" to this chapter in the senator's career.

With such a record, the 85 percent of decent people will stop repeating rumors, and start saying, "There, but for the grace of God, go I." As to the other 15 percent, the ingrained Kennedy-haters were Kennedy-haters long before Chappaquiddick. There is, and never was, anything to be done about them.

If the present chapter ends in this manner, as one must pray it will, then there is no reason at all for the future chapters of the senator's story to be tinged or even greatly troubled by the heavy darkness that he has recently had to live through. The people who go about saying "Teddy Kennedy is finished" are pretty sure to have to swallow their words in the end.

Sen. Kennedy is certainly not going to be a competitor for the Democratic nomination in 1972; but then, he never wished to run in 1972. He was being pushed into running in 1972 by the parasites and courtiers—the strange medley of persons who have long derived their sole importance from their much advertised (and quite often falsely advertised) link with the Kennedys.

Target Year, '76

His family and his true friends, the McNamaras and Sorensens and Burke Marshalls, were as much against his running in 1972 as the senator was. Like him, they thought that given the senator's age and the present trends in this country, 1976 was the year that he ought to be aiming for. And now he can aim for 1976 in all good conscience, if he so chooses, without endlessly having to beat off courtiers and parasites animated solely by their interests rather than by his interests.

This business of the true friends vs. the parasites and courtiers leads to still another change in the senator's situation which will surely prove fortunate. The tragic ends of President John F. Kennedy and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, cut off so young in all their golden promise, had strangely produced a most unhealthy ambience. You might have supposed that Kennedys were like English grandees in the very old days, who could claim the very highest offices by mere right of birth and name.

Sen. Kennedy never made this ludicrous assumption, any more than his brothers made it. Yet the ambience was all too real, and while it lasted, it was a serious political handicap. It is gone now.

Like all strong men whom an unkind fate forces to traverse the valley of the shadow, the senator himself further seems to have gained in strength and in self-knowledge. If the present chapter ends as seems most likely, he will thus appear in the next chapter as a major leader of very special promise. And if one may look ahead, a major leader is likely to be badly needed in 1976.

Tax Reform Mouse

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON. — The Tax Reform Act of 1969 is a product of the most intense public resentment against tax abuses that this country has known for many years. Somehow, in the last year, the fact that some rich people escape paying their fair share, or paying anything at all, got through to the public consciousness and evoked an irresistible demand for reform.

Yet the resulting legislation, as it heads toward the Senate floor, can be described most charitably as a mouse of a reform bill. It does make a start, in most cases a tiny one, toward ending some of the grotesque unfairnesses in the system. But it does so at a cost in revenue and in new legal intricacies that may well in the end make the statute a net loss in social terms.

Take the revenue side, for example. The Senate Finance Committee's version of the bill anticipates increased receipts of $6.5 billion a year as a result of reforms. But the committee followed the House in granting broad tax cuts that would, when fully effective, reduce revenue by almost $9 billion.

At a time when the social needs of the United States are flagrantly, desperately starved for money —when education and urban rescue projects and a dozen other urgent ventures are frustrated for lack of funds—it seems difficult to make a case for general tax reduction.

Relief for Richest

And how is the $9 billion in relief apportioned? The House bill gives more than a third of it to 10 percent of those who file tax returns —the richest 10 percent. Those are the persons who report incomes of more than $15,000 a year. Figures are not yet ready for the Senate bill, but its relief provisions do not differ substantially.

On the reform side, it seemed at first that Congress would act realistically this year to impose a minimum tax on the handful of superrich who now pay nothing or virtually nothing. But as the bill reaches the Senate, the minimum rate is nominal and does not even apply to income from tax-free municipal bonds. The danger is that people may think the problem of taxless millionaires has been solved when it has hardly been touched.

There are dozens of special provisions written into the text, for instance exemptions for three particular foundations from new restrictive provisions. The bill, 868 pages long as it passed the House, will add to the impenetrability—and therefore the unfairness—of what must already be the most monumental tax code in the world.

What has not been touched at all in the reforms is also significant. One notorious abuse, that Sen. Russell Long tried unsuccessfully to end in the committee, is the exemption of inherited property from much of the capital gains tax.

Suppose that a man bought stock in Wunderbar Business Machines 20 years ago at $1 a share and it is now worth $100. If he sells it, he must pay up to 25 percent of the gain in tax. But if he dies and leaves the stock to his son, the latter can sell and pay no capital gains tax at all except on any further gain after he owned it. What social end is that tax policy designed to encourage?

Again, should the U.S. government subsidize stock market speculation? That is precisely what it does by allowing those who play the market with borrowed money to deduct their interest payments.

The tax bill does take a small reforming step on the oil depletion allowance, and a larger one on the code sections that have allowed real estate men to make lightly taxed fortunes on borrowed money. But many of the encrusted provisions of our tax law that favor small groups or individuals with no persuasive contemporary social justification remain untouched.

The hopes for radical tax reform have failed not because the men who control the process in Congress are evil but because they are human. They inevitably operate within the system, and that system gives immense advantages to the status quo.

Former Sen. Paul Douglas wrote last year that when the Finance Committee considered a tax bill, its room was "filled with prosperous lawyers, graduates of great universities, all working to hold what they and their clients had." But there was no one there—in the nature of things there could not be —to represent "the general interest."

In that atmosphere, it is extremely difficult to make any drastic changes in the tax system. The lawyers and lobbyists point persuasively to the investments made and lives planned in reliance on existing law.

But the internal challenge this country faces right now is to prove that the system can change from within to face new problems. In that sense, the history of tax reform is a particularly depressing one.

International Opinion

Paying for Defense

We welcome Gen. Goodpaster's call for intensified allied defense efforts. For the military strength of the Soviet Union has mounted in recent years without the West's seriously reacting to this threat. Gen. Goodpaster's proposals for improving the allied defense system by more adequate matériel and more soldiers on long-term service are reasonable. But who will pay for all this?

We cannot expect a general to bother about who will pay for his army. This is a matter which the political leaders must take up. But Gen. Goodpaster did not hesitate to reiterate the call for a "considerable" intensification of Europe's defense efforts, a call which is becoming louder and louder in the United States. We admit that the Old Continent could spend more on defense. But it is equally clear that it can never spend as much money for military purposes as the United States would like it to spend.

Nor should Gen. Goodpaster overlook the fact that Europe merely is the front line of the United States, and that the United States "squanders" most of its military budget in Southeast Asia instead of in Europe. And last but not least, playing a leadership role costs money.

—From the Muenchner Merkur (Munich).

Nixon on Latin America

Nine months after taking office, and following exhaustive study by his administration, President Nixon has announced a program of partnership for Latin America. The program has clearly been influenced by the reordering of U.S. foreign policy, which is also making itself felt in other regions. It represents a pragmatic turning away from the ambitious, strongly ideologically toned plans for social reform or even controlled revolution which gave rise to President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress, and its accent is on self-help.

The alliance in its original form has long been dead. Mr. Nixon has not killed it, but merely taken realistic cognizance of the fact that the dream has failed to materialize.

Since inter-American cooperation was organized at the end of the last century, there have been repeated efforts to put it on a new footing, with a new program being announced every few years. Mr. Nixon can at least claim for his program that it is more sober, realistic and modest than many of its predecessors. Whether it will create any fundamental changes is another question. The only certainty is that, a few years hence, another president will announce another new approach to the problems of Latin America.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 4, 1894

NEW YORK—The preliminary work of the New York Mayoralty campaign is completed. Everything is over except the shouting. Both sides express confidence. The leaders have had their final confabs, and given their last instructions to their lieutenants. All hands are hurrying away to their various posts. Everybody except the two-dollar voters have made up their minds how they are going to vote. However, with the lukewarm support of the President, Tammany seems doomed.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 4, 1919

NEW YORK—The elections tomorrow in various states of governors, congressmen and mayors will be of particular interest as reflecting sentiments on questions of national importance which will enter into the presidential contest next year. The fight for the governorship of Massachusetts will attract nationwide attention. The Democrat is appealing to the discontented labor element, and Republican Gov. Coolidge is running on the "law and order" issue and his record.

Letters

Peace Petition

May I suggest that those "peaceniks" who are really sincere about their efforts to end the Vietnam war organize a demonstration to petition the North Vietnamese government to end the war. If the people who delight in their demonstrations for peace are really honest and sincere in their peace movement, then it is only natural and obvious that they should petition all the warring parties. But if they are in fact being led by well-placed and well-trained Communist agitators posing as professional leaders, students, young Americans, or whatever, to demonstrate and give the appearance of a mass disapproval with "America's" war, then they are also fighting in the war and they are fighting on the other side.

Let's stop helping the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese fight the war and start organizing a demonstration to petition the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong to end the war now. I challenge the people who organize these demonstrations to do this and show their true colors.

GERALD FINTON.
Morbach, Germany.

Backing Lebanon

U.S. assurances regarding Lebanon's territorial integrity (IHT, Oct. 23) were both timely and effective for they enabled the Lebanese government to deal firmly and unequivocally with the continually antagonistic Arab guerrilla bands in occupation of the southern borders of the country. Against the wishes of the government and the will of the majority of the Lebanese people, who are concerned first and foremost with the peaceful conduct of its international commercial life, the guerrillas offered active resistance to orders to quit the territory lawfully occupied by them and precipitated the situation of the marching troops to Lebanon's borders and Iraq, as well as uttering the direst threats of retaliation.

There is, of course, a surer and more bloodless way of ensuring Israel's retreat from Arab territory than engaging in yet another round of war. In positive and forthright terms Israel has offered to withdraw as soon as the Arab states agree to sign a peace treaty with the sole objective of securing the Israeli borders from murderous attacks on its civilian population and thus permit Israel to turn its undoubted capacities toward peaceful development of inestimable benefit to the whole of the Middle East.

A.L. DOLLOF
London.

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Netherlands .....Fl	86.00	165.00	3
Norway (air)...N.Kr	124.00	237.00	4
Pakistan (air).....s	46.00	88.00	1
Portugal (air)...Esc	445.50	855.50	15
Saudi Arabia (air)s	23.50	44.50	
South Africa (air)s	44.00	84.00	1
Spain (air) ...Ptas	1020	2040	38
Sweden (air) Sw.Kr.	102.00	198.50	3
Switzerland .SwFr	67.50	126.00	2
Thailand (air).....s	32.00	62.00	1
Tunisia (air) .....s	16.00	30.50	
Turkey (air) .....s	17.50	33.50	
U.A.E. (air) .....s	23.50	44.50	
U.S.A. (air) .....$	58.00	72.50	2
Yugoslavia (air)...s	17.50	33.50	
Elsewhere Europe (air) .....$	17.50	33.50	

British to Get Lesson in Good Manners

By Peter Mosley

"No lady should cross her knees so that her skirts go up to or above them."

Emily Post (1922)

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The British are about to get a lesson in good manners from the lady who has been teaching them to Americans for nearly half a century.

In short, Emily Post is about to burst on the British scene.

One of her gems of advice being lavished on a land where hemlines today rarely sink below the thighs is this:

"No lady should cross her knees so that her skirts go up to or above them."

Difficult as this may be for the modern British girl, some of Mrs. Post's other injunctions may still hold good. Like: "A ready smile is more valuable in life than a ready wit: the latter may sometimes bring enemies but the former always brings friends."

The First Edition

It is 47 years since Mrs. Post's book "Etiquette" showed America's newly rich how to acquire class as well.

Now a British publisher (Cassell and Company) has brought out a facsimile of the best-selling first edition. It is the first British edition of the classic which has run through 99 editions in the United States and been bought by more than four million people.

Mrs. Post died in 1960 at the age of 87, but her book, dedicated to the simple belief that it is rude to spit in someone's eye, ranks alongside such immortals as Mrs. Beeton's "Household Management" and Roget's "Thesaurus."

Much of it is now strictly for amusement.

How about this advice to the considerate country house guest:

"If you go for a drive, and it pours, and there is no top to the carriage or car, and you are soaked to the skin and chilled to the marrow so that your teeth chatter, your lips must smile and you must appear to enjoy the refreshing coolness."

Or the simple observation: "If the hour is between five and half-past, the hostess is inevitably at her tea-table, in the library."

Herself a novelist, Mrs. Post peopled her 627-page manual of manners with such jewels of "best society" as Mrs. Worldly, Lucy Wellborn, Mrs. Toplofty and the Gilding family, as well as upstarts like Richard Vulgar and Hector Newman.

Mrs. Worldly and her kind would never say "phone," "photo" or "auto." But their language is never pretentious.

The Gildings live in houses or even big houses, but not residences or mansions. They don't converse, they talk: they buy instead of purchasing; ask, not request and suppose, but never presume.

They even permit themselves a tiny bit of slang. Flivver, for instance.

Whole chapters of "Etiquette" deal with the role and management of a multitude of servants. There is page after page of instruction on how and when to bow, shake hands or say "how do you do?"

The mystique of the calling card is explained in detail. ("Young girls use smaller cards than older ladies".) Letter-writers are warned that "warmly yours" is unspeakable and "yours in haste," shameful.

Mrs. Post remarks: "A well behaved young girl goes to public dances only when properly chaperoned and to a private dance with her mother or else accompanied by her maid, who waits for her the entire evening in the dressing room."

Mrs. Post is quite hard on the British. While the cultivated Englishman's enunciation comes near to perfection. "English women chirrup and twitter."

And at another point: "No one is so ignorantly indifferent to everything outside his or her own personal concern as the fashionable New Yorker—unless it is the Londoner!"

But that, of course, was in 1922.

Dining Out in England

French Food at a Country Restaurant

By Nadeane Walker

WESTERHAM, England, Nov. 3.—Since Winston Churchill died, visitors have streamed into this little Kent town to visit Chartwell, his country home which is preserved as a museum. But in the last nine months, a lot of visitors have been coming for a different attraction—some of the best French cooking to be found in England.

Raymond Zarb, patron and chef of Le Marquis de Montcalm restaurant, is an amiable giant from St. Laurent du Pont (Isère) who used to cook for Prunier, as well as the Club de Paris on Avenue Matignon, and l'Hôtel le Cèdre in St. Germain-en-Laye, to name a few.

"Alors, I am here because I married an Englishwoman," he says, spreading his hands and shrugging. Even the name of his restaurant is a gentle leg-pull for the English clientele. Le Marquis de Montcalm was the French general who lost the battle of Quebec to General Wolfe, a Westerham native whose home, Quebec House, stands back-to-back with Mr. Zarb's restaurant.

"I gave it that name in honor of a gallant loser," he explains. "The English are not offended; they admire a gallant loser too." Since Le Marquis de Montcalm (quite expensive by English standards) is so popular that advance bookings are essential, it is clear that the English admire good French cuisine as well.

A Mission

Mr. Zarb has taken it as his mission to prove that British raw materials can be turned into French delicacies, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary. He even uses local snails, Darenth river crayfish and zucchini from a Kent farm. The snails, which he gathers from rocky, mossy riverbanks, compare favorably with those from Burgundy, he insists, but you'll be lucky to get any of these. "There are so few that I never have more than a few dozen at a time."

The *spécialités du chef* include *turbotin au feu de sarments* (turbot grilled over a fire of vine cuttings: 96 s, about $12.50, for six persons); *filet de sole le Cèdre* (cider and mushroom sauce, 18 s 6d, about $2.20); *homard Aubergade* (lobster in a port wine sauce; no menu price mentioned); and *pigeonneau de Wingham au genièvre* (Bordeaux pigeon in casserole with juniper berries, 27 s 6d, or about $3.36), as well as a dozen other mouth-watering confections.

Mr. Zarb's menu would do credit to any Paris restaurant and it's all genuine French from the *hors-d'ocurre* to *les desserts*, for as he says: "When you open a restaurant here, you have to decide whether to go international or stick French. I stuck French." But there are no concessions to British chauvinists. "I get some clients who don't know French cuisine at all," Mr. Zarb admits. "I try to help them all I can to choose what will please."

The decor of Le Marquis is classic rather than fancy. The wine list is comprehensive, the least expensive vintages starting at about 22s ($2.64, a bottle. About 50 or 60 customers can be seated at once, though on busy Saturday evenings some tables are double-booked for early and late dinners. A meal for two, with wine, will cost from about £6 ($14.40) upward.

If good French cooking is rare even in London (and almost any gourmet will agree that it is), it is almost unheard of in the English countryside.



The looks from Beged-Or.

Israeli Designers in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Six young Israeli fashion firms will try to crash the French market at the next Ready-to-Wear Salon starting Saturday. They are Beged-Or, Ero, Gottex, Matzkin, Rikma and Tadmor.

Israel being a young and outdoorsey country, its fashion specialists do a good job with leather and beach clothes, two lines well represented by Beged-Or and Tadmor (leather), Gottex and Rikma (swimwear) and Matzkin (rainwear). Ero is a more general ready-to-wear manufacturer.

Of all six, Beged-Or is probably the best-known firm and the only one to have made a serious dent on the international market. The second largest leather firm in the world, with 400 workers and factories in Tel Aviv, Nazareth and England, Beged-Or was started 15 years ago by a former Hungarian lawyer, Leslie Fulop. Acting both as designer and business manager, Mr. Fulop learned fast and now has a $4 million yearly turnover—$2.5 million of it in the United States. His handsome and relatively inexpensive clothes are also available in England, Germany, Switzerland, France, Japan and Australia.

—HEBE DORSEY.

New Paris Hotel: History and 20th-Century Baths

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Nov. 3.—A new Paris hotel is an event. A new Left Bank luxury hotel is a phenomenon.

The Hôtel de l'Université, which opened two days ago, follows the pattern of the celebrated l'Hôtel on the Rue des Beaux-Arts. A noble old façade has been scrupulously retained and freshened up while the innards have been treated to a surgical overhaul for the benefit of well-paying guests who want historical charm and atmosphere with 20th-century bathrooms and closets that automatically light up with the opening of a door.

The outer structure of the Université was a mansion of the early 18th century on one of the most aristocratic streets of the Faubourg St. Germain. Holdovers from the heydays are a graceful wrought iron stairway, one room with Louis XV *boiserie*, the handsome wooden beams in some of the marble and tiled bathrooms, the vaulted cellars where a bar has now been installed.

The 30 remodeled rooms are of al sizes and shapes, determined by the inherited anatomy. The two on the fifth floor are the treasures, large and blessed with private terraces. The rooms are done in a heterogeneous mixture of English and French period furniture, giving the impression that they are for house guests rather than hotel guests.

Philosophers and Hotels

Running the l'Université are Hélène and Olivier Bergmann, the most non-conformist hoteliers in Paris. Mrs. Bergmann was a professor of philosophy. Mr. Bergmann



Hôtel de l'Université

trained to be a professor of mathematics. However, his war experience, spent mostly in the fortress of Colditz, punctuated with five unsuccessful escapes, killed his desire to go back to school.

They celebrated their first post-war winter by skiing at the then little-developed resort of Serre-Chevalier. In those days, the only place for restoration was one miserable café at the foot of the lift, run by a grouchy old woman.

The Bergmanns decided that even their own inexperience could not fail in such unexploited territory and established a small hotel, mainly to give themselves an excuse for being able to ski all day. Grateful guests, delighted with the Bergmann form of casual hospitality, suggested that the house party should continue even after the melting of the snows. The friends pooled resources and backed the Bergmanns with a small hotel, le Mas Candille, in the olive groves of Mougins eight kilometers from Cannes, so that everyone could be together again during spring and summer.

They also financed the enlarging of the Hôtel Le Clos in Serre-Chevalier from five rooms to 35. It was a cosy arrangement. Mr. Bergmann skied with his friends every day until four, from Christmas until Easter. Everybody felt comfortable with his winter residence in the mountains. Meanwhile, when the season turned to golf and boats, the Bergmanns and the Mas Candille were ready to receive from the end of March until the end of September.

The Hôtel de l'Université, which had been a rather derelict hostelry for the past few decades, came up for sale a year ago. The crowd decided it would be good to have a *pied-à-terre* in Paris. They formed another partnership with Bergmann, whose attitude towards Paris is "A town fit only for a tourist."

To make sure that he too will enjoy Paris as a tourist might, he is transforming the beautiful cellars of the Université into an exclusive Bottle Club. There will be no television, no telex, no orchestra, no attractions, no animators. The members, limited to 100, will be able to meet and entertain their friends in a peaceful refuge from 6 in the evening until 2 a.m. Guests of the hotel will automatically be able to use the facilities of the Club 22 which opens in January. Since Bergmann already knows most of the members, he is looking forward to it as a private salon for conversation and friends, friends, friends.

(Hôtel de l'Universite, 22 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7. Tel.: LITtré 45-62 and LITtré 09-39. Prices range from 50 francs, slightly over $9, for a single with shower, to 140 francs, about $25, for the double rooms with terrace on the fifth floor. Taxes, service and breakfast are included.)

Sewing Up Yves Saint-Laurent

By Eugenia Sheppard

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Every fairly well known fashion designer in the world is in the race to become a household word. Yves Saint-Laurent nosed ahead last week in a bid for the girls who make their own clothes.

Females are roughly divided into those who can sew and those to whom a sewing machine is as mysterious as a moon rocket. A large swatch of the home sewers are not, as you might think, elderly ladies full of old-fashioned virtues, but teen-agers and young career girls who are bent on doing their own thing. It was the youth angle that persuaded Yves Saint-Laurent to join forces with Burlington Industries for a chain of fabric boutiques under his own name.

The boutiques, to appear in a hundred stores across the country by late January, will provide a package Saint-Laurent look complete for under $50. Each store involved will carry the complete collection of 50 individual fabrics, designed, suggested, or approved by Yves.

A Saint-Laurent sketch book will point out the right patterns for the right fabrics, along with the scarf, handbag, shoes, and even the hairdo Yves would choose. Burlington, whose name won't appear in the store boutiques, has thought of everything. Each sewer will even get a Saint-Laurent label to put into her masterpiece.

It all started this way. Theodore Felner, president of Burlington's retail division, met Yves Saint-Laurent through Dick Solomon who, as Charles of the Ritz, owns Yves's Paris operation. Theodore Felner visited Yves in his workroom where, in his white jacket, he was draping with a mouth full of pins.

Following Yves's yes came a long interchange of sketches and samples before the 50 fabrics were decided on. Yves himself picked the colors that are, like the patterns, good and sharp and contemporary. The boutique ought to give new life to fabric departments that to a non-sewer, at least, who is passing through, look as if they had little or nothing in common with this day and age.

Made into some 20 Saint-Laurent type costumes, the new fabrics were shown for the first time at the new theater in the elegant Burlington House last week.

Yves's famous governess look, with a bolero jacket and a prim, mid-calf skirt in a new black wool knit, was made directly from one of his patterns for Vogue, but most of the evening shirt dresses, the jumpsuit and the pants were done by mixing patterns, like a Butterick top and a Simplicity skirt. This is the kind of challenge home sewers are said to love.

Among the outstanding fabrics are the silk prints, all very abstract, the bold navy blue and white Swiss cotton plaid, the plaid mixture used for a little doublebreasted raincoat and all of the red and white group.

Though the fabrics cost from $5 to $15 a yard, a Saint-Laurent costume still gets under the $50 wire. Most of them will be limited editions, too.

"We figure there can be hardly more than five of the same dress in the same town," Theodore Felner says.

Yves Saint-Laurent has always bemoaned the fact that Paris made-to-order is such a small thing, known and worn by the same few. He was the first big-name designer to reach out for the young shoppers with his boutiques, and now he has found a new way to pioneer. He plans to approve four fabric collections a year to keep his do-it-yourself couture girls wearing his latest look.



Raincoat made from a Saint-Laurent fabric.

Opera in the Red

ROME, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Italy's leading opera houses received a total of 24 billion lire ($38.4 million) in government subsidies during the past two years, a survey has revealed. But it apparently was not enough. During the same period, the houses were 14 billion lire ($22.4 million) in the red.

Columbia Plans 24 European Productions

LONDON, Nov. 3.—While several major American film companies are launching economy drives by slashing staff, postponing or halting productions and cutting back on European investments, Columbia Pictures is preparing to make 24 films on this side of the Atlantic in 1970-71.

This announcement was made at a London convention last week by John van Eyssen, chief of Columbia productions in Europe.

Meanwhile, an imposing roster of films financed by Columbia and shot in Great Britain or on the Continent await release. Among these are "The Lady in the Car" (Anatole Litvak), "Take A Girl Like Me," (the first directorial try by Jonathan Miller), and "Waterloo," (battle scenes filmed in the Ukraine).

Other films that Columbia will distribute include Tony Richardson's film of "Hamlet" with Nicol Williamson and Peter Brook's production of "King Lear", made on location in Denmark, with Peter Scofield in the leading role.

"A Day in the Life of Joe Egg" will go before the cameras in the streets of Bristol in January. This will be the first Columbia venture of 1970-71 abroad. Sam Spiegel's production of "Nicholas and Alexandra," then a film based on the life of Sir Charles Dilke, Carl Foreman's "The Young Winston" will follow. Fred Zinneman, the director of "High Noon," "The Nun's Story" and "A Man for All Seasons," will direct an as yet untitled film.

John Schlesinger who made one of the great hits of 1969, "The Midnight Cowboy," is preparing a screen version of "Hadrian VII" to be filmed in London and Rome, with Alec McCown repeating the part he created on the stage, early in 1970. Columbia company has acquired the screen rights to Nabokov's new novel, "Ada or Ardor," but has yet to decide on a director and cast.

THOMAS QUINN CURTISS.

Arts Agenda

Bertolt Brecht figures heavily in the program of the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien during December. Besides a production of "The Threepenny Opera," which makes its first appearance Dec. 6, there will be a showing of Wolfgang Staudte's film version of the same work Dec. 18, and a *cinéforum* program entitled "Brecht and the Cinema," on Dec. 20. The TEP production of the Brecht-Kurt Weill work will be staged by Guy Retoré, designed by Michel Raffaëlli and conducted by Oswald d'Andréa.

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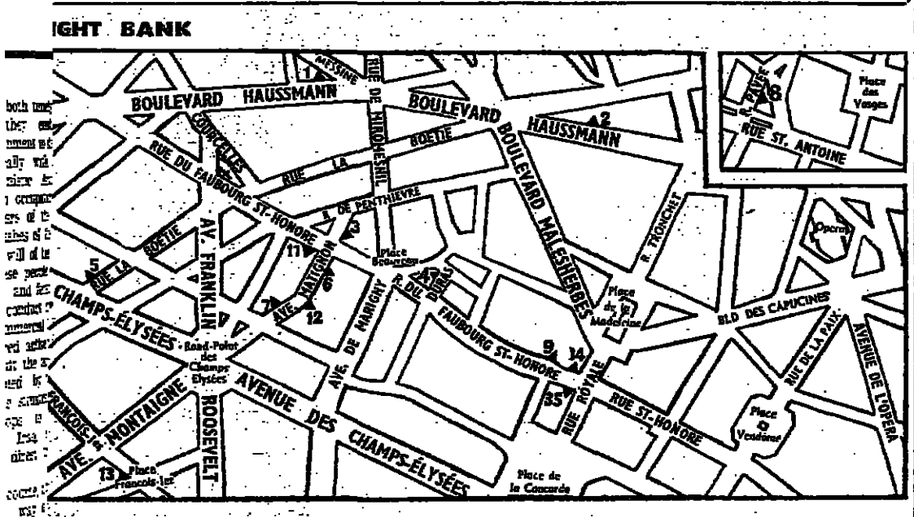
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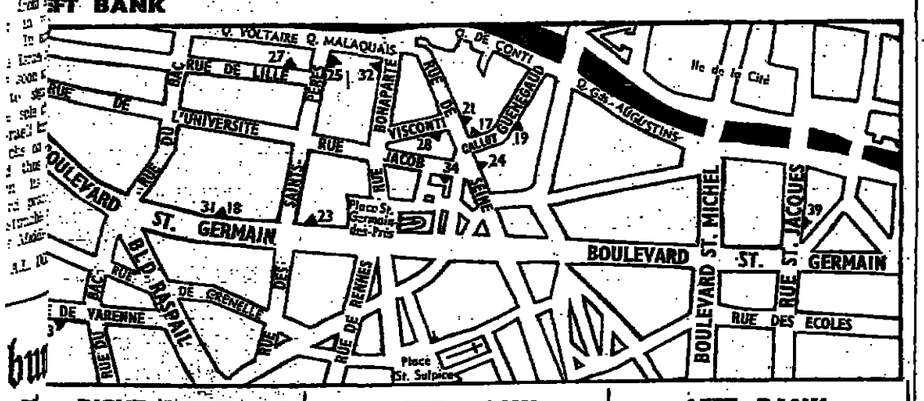
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38½	21¾	Abacus .49f	17	28¼	29¼	28	29¼	+ ¾
77⅞	64⅛	AbbtLab 1.10	153	71¼	71⅜	70	70⅛	−1⅛
66¼	41⅞	ACF Ind 2.40	63	49¾	50½	49½	49½	− ⅝
30½	21	AcmeCl 1.40a	13	22½	22⅝	22	22	− ½
54¼	37¼	Acme Mkt 2b	9	42½	42¾	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
20¾	12½	AdamE 1.61g	37	15⅞	16	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	11⅛	Ad Millis .20	49	17¼	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅞
85	59½	Address 1.40	124	75¾	76	75¼	75¼	
22⅛	14½	Admiral	140	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17½	− ⅜
65¼	33	AetnaLif 1.40	296	39½	39¾	39	39⅜	
41¼	33	AetnaLif pf 2	9	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	− ¼
32½	15	Aguirre Co	46	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	− 1⅛
46⅞	31⅝	Air Prod .20b	221	38⅛	38½	38	38	− ¼
34⅛	16⅞	AirRed 1.15g	238	19⅛	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅜
18⅛	7⅜	AJ Industries	85	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	− ⅛
20½	15¾	Ala Gas 1.10	13	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	35⅝	AlbertoC .42	16	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	− ⅛
38½	36	AlbertoC wi	5	36½	36½	35¾	35¾	−1
32⅛	24	AlcanAlu 1.20	229	28½	28⅝	27¼	27⅜	− ⅞
29¼	20	AlcoStand .26	14	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
28¼	22⅞	Alexanders	94	8	8⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
28⅝	13½	Alleg Cp .10g	28	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
62⅛	39⅝	AllegLud 2.40	13	42	42	41½	41⅞	− ⅜
66	43	AllegLud pf 3	9	46⅛	46⅛	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	20	AllegPw 1.28	85	22⅜	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ¾
37¼	25½	AlliedCh 1.20	x111	30¼	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ½
35⅝	25	AlldMnt .40b	12	34¼	34¼	34	34	− ½
35⅝	24	AlliedMill .75	10	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	
51⅝	25¼	Allied Pd .68	40	37½	38¼	36¾	38¼	+ ⅜
41⅞	31¼	AlliedStr 1.40	181	35	35⅛	34	34	− ¾
65⅛	56	AlliedSt pf 4	z100	60	61½	60	61½	+3
21	14	AlliedSup .60	66	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅞	
32⅝	21⅞	Allis Chalm	228	27⅛	28¼	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅜
25⅞	15¼	AlphaPC .40g	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	− ⅛
84	64⅝	Alcoa 1.80	254	74¾	74¾	74	74¼	− ½
38⅝	25⅛	AmalSug 1.60	5	27	27	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅞
30⅛	15	AMBAC .50	192	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
37⅝	19⅝	AmerEs 1.20	16	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
64	35¼	AmrEs pf2.60	3	45	45	45	45	+1
61⅝	35¼	AmHess .07g	174	39	39	38⅜	38⅝	− ½
126	76	AmeH pf3.50	108	86	86	83¼	83¾	−1⅝
37⅛	25	AAirFiltr .80	27	33½	34⅜	33¼	34⅜	+1⅛
38½	23½	Am Airlin .80	185	34⅝	35	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
32¼	11½	A Baker .15p	102	16¼	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	−1⅛
31½	19⅜	AmBk Note 1	11	30⅝	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ¼
41⅛	32⅝	Am Brands 2	x120	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
76½	45½	AmBdcst 1.60	80	63⅛	63½	62⅛	62⅞	+ ⅜
55½	43⅛	Am Can 2.20	116	47¾	48	47⅝	47⅝	
30¾	25	ACan pf 1.75	8	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	10⅝	Am Cem .60	135	13	13⅛	12¼	12⅞	− ⅞
43	30	A Chain 1.60	9	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅝
29¼	18½	AmCredit .90	3	26	26	26	26	− ⅜
37⅝	23	ACrySug 1.40	3	27¾	27⅝	27¼	27¼	
33⅞	25½	AmCyan 1.25	200	30¼	30⅝	30	30	− ¼
28⅞	21	Am Distill 1	16	21⅞	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
30⅞	26¼	ADistTel .30g	36	27⅝	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅞
19¼	10⅝	ADualVt .13g	24	12	12⅛	12	12	
14⅞	12⅝	ADual pf.84g	13	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅝	− ¼
40¼	28½	AmElPw 1.64	x184	31⅝	32⅜	31¼	32⅜	+1
32	25¼	Am Enka 1	25	32	32	31⅜	32	+ ½
50½	23½	Am Exp Ind	172	31¼	31¼	28⅛	29⅝	−1⅞
80⅞	67	AExInd pfA6	z360	67⅜	67⅜	67½	67¼	
27⅜	19⅛	AGenIns .50	189	26⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26	
38	30¼	AGnIn pf1.80	27	37⅜	37⅜	36¼	36½	− ⅝
25¼	12½	AmHoist .70	45	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	− ¼
66⅞	52⅛	A Home 1.40	130	65⅞	65⅞	65⅛	65⅞	+ ¾
98⅛	77½	A Home pf 2	8	97	97¼	97	97⅛	− ⅜
42⅞	31¼	Am Hosp .22	159	39	39⅛	38⅜	38⅞	+ ⅛
26½	16½	AmInvst 1.10	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
27½	18⅞	AmMFdy .90	120	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	
34⅝	28	AMetClx 1.40	70	32⅝	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
		A MetClx pf	5	80	80	80	80	
14	8	Am Motors	259	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
43⅝	31¼	AmNatGas 2	117	33⅝	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅝
17½	9⅝	Am Photo .12	135	11⅜	11⅞	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
84	44	AResDv .10h	93	79¾	81	79¾	80⅝	− ⅜
32¼	21½	Am Seat 1	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
32¼	16¼	Am Ship .60	25	21½	21½	21¼	21⅜	− ⅛
42	27	A Smelt 1.90	520	31⅛	31⅜	30¾	31	
69⅝	36⅛	AmSoAfr .70	49	40¾	41	40⅛	40⅛	− ¾
		AmSAfr fn.70	3	37	37	36	36	
47	31	Am Std 1	64	33½	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
126	97¾	AmStd pf4.75	8	101½	101½	101	101½	+1¼
34⅝	23¼	Am Sterl .48	16	33	33	32½	32½	− ½
32⅞	23¾	A Sugar 1.60	19	27	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅝
54	38½	ASug pfA2.65	2	42	42	42	42	−1
11	9⅝	AmSug pf .68	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
58⅝	50	Am T&T 2.40	689	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51½	−
14¼	10	AmWWks .56	11	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
19¼	16¼	AW pref 1.25	z160	17⅜	17⅞	16¾	16¾	
26⅝	20	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z400	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅜	Am Zinc	7	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛	− ¼
32⅞	21⅞	Ametek .60	15	23⅜	23½	23¼	23¼	− ⅞
62⅝	43⅝	Amfacinc .80	40	51⅜	53	51⅝	52½	+ ½
35¼	21⅛	AMK Cp .30	106	30¾	31	30⅛	30⅛	
57⅝	32⅝	AMP Inc .48	202	57¾	58	56¾	57⅛	− ¼
49⅛	32½	Ampex Corp	130	46½	46⅜	45¼	46	−1⅛
53⅝	34⅞	Amsted 2.40	27	36¾	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
27½	16	Amtel .32	11	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½	− ¼
66	26⅝	Anacond 1.90	255	30¼	30¼	29⅜	29⅞	− ½
49	36	AnchHock .80	34	44¼	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
53½	19½	AncorpNSv 1	68	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+1½
49½	32½	And Clay 1.20	12	40⅛	40⅛	39¾	39¾	− ¼
38¼	17¼	ApacheCp .20	65	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	+ ¼
44⅜	30	ApcoOil 1.42f	419	41⅜	43¼	41⅜	43¼	+2⅜
52½	31	Aqua Chem	102	51¼	52¾	51⅛	52½	+ ½
120½	97½	ARA Svc .96	37	120½	120½	118	118	−2½
68	42½	ArchDan 1.60	5	55	55½	54⅝	55⅛	+ ¼
27¾	20	ArizPSvc 1.08	19	22⅞	23	22¾	22¾	− ¼
40⅞	26	Arlans DS .20	17	30¼	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	26¼	ArmcoSt 1.60	183	29⅞	30⅛	29¾	30	+ ⅜
76½	41½	Armour 1.60	6	49⅝	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	− ⅜
41¼	34	ArmstCk .80	x162	35⅞	37	35⅞	37	+1½
67½	56½	ArmCk pf3.75	y190	57½	57½	57	57	− ⅛
56⅝	33¾	ArmRub 1.60	29	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	+
30½	18⅝	Aro Corp .90	12	19½	19½	19	19	− ½
43⅝	23¼	Arvin Ind 1	3	27	27	26¾	26¾	− ⅜
55	28⅛	Ashld Oil 1.20	197	32	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	9	Assd Brew	52	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
53	42½	Assd DG 1.20	13	48	48	48	48	− ½
38⅝	29¾	AsdSpg 1.20b	14	35¼	36	35¼	36	+1¼
19	12	AssdTran .40	15	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
29¾	22	AtlCyEl 1.30	73	24⅜	25	24	24	− ⅜
119	96⅞	AtlCEl pf5.87	3	100	100	99¼	99¼	−1¾
135¾	91¾	Atl Richfld 2	499	98¼	100	98¼	99½	+2⅞
63½	52¼	AtlRch pf3.75	z250	53⅝	53¾	53½	53½	+ ¼
229	155½	Atl Rich pf 3	13	169	169	166⅜	166⅜	+5
85⅞	62½	AtlRch pf2.80	120	66½	68	66¼	67½	+1½
31⅝	22⅛	Atlas Chem 1	46	25⅛	25⅛	24⅜	24⅞	
8⅛	4⅝	Atlas Corp	101	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	12½	ATO Inc .08a	51	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	− ⅛
21	12⅞	Aurora Plas	7	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	
21⅝	10½	Automtn Ind	85	14¼	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜
49⅝	23¾	Avco Cp 1.20	68	28⅛	28¼	27⅜	27¾	− ⅛
99	50	Avco pf3.20	18	60	60	59¼	59½	
66½	46⅝	Avery Pd .32	3	61¼	61¼	60½	60½	−1
32⅝	31⅜	Avery Pd wi	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	− ⅝
36½	11⅞	Avnet Inc .40	103	15⅜	15⅝	15	15½	+ ¼
176¼	62	Avnet pf2.50	3	72½	72½	72½	72½	
172	125¼	Avon Pd 1.80	27	169½	169½	168¼	169	− ½
17	12⅝	Aztec Oil Gs	52	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	− ¼
		B						
40½	20¼	Babck W 1.36	186	22¼	23	22⅛	23	+ ¾
24⅝	17	BakrOilT .65	62	21⅜	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
37	29½	BaltGE 1.70	38	33⅝	33¼	33	33	− ½
75	65	BalG pfB4.50	z150	66½	66½	66⅛	66⅛	− ⅜
68	56⅛	BaltG pfC4	z50	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	
53⅝	20	BangPunt .60	28	22⅛	22⅝	22X	22⅝	+ ⅝
49½	24½	BangP pf1.25	826		26	25	25	−1
71⅛	57⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	95	65¼	67	65¾	67	+ ¾
87⅞	50	BarbOil 1.35	29	52½	52½	52	52	
58¼	43	Bard CR .25	1	55½	55½	55½	55½	− ⅝
22⅞	13⅛	Basic Inc .80	13	15⅛	15⅝	15	15⅛	− ⅛
53⅛	38	Basic pf 2.50	z250	40¾	41½	40¾X	41½	+1½
17⅝	9⅝	Bates Mfg	11	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
		Bates Mf pf 1	1	14½	14½	14½	14½	
28⅝	20¼	Bath Ind	36	25⅛	25⅝	24	24¼	− ½
68⅝	49	BathIn pf2.50	3	60	60	59¼	59⅜	−1¾
81⅛	51	BauschLb .80	67	76	76	74	74½	−2
32¼	27½	BaxtrLab .10	114	30	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
21	10⅞	BayukCig .50	10	12½	12¾	12	12½	+ ⅛
48½	33½	Bearings 1	3	48	48	47⅝	47⅞	− ⅝
40½	32¼	Beat Fds 1	132	39½	40⅝	39½	40⅛	+ ⅝
61¼	43⅞	Beckman .50	33	59	59½	59	59¼	
59¾	41½	Bect Dick .30	235	58	58	57	57½	− ⅜
41½	18	BeechAr .75b	39	20	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
48⅝	20	Belco Pet .50	73	26¼	27	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
31½	18¼	BeldngH .60b	9	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	− ½
80	54⅝	Bell How .60	28	64⅛	64⅛	63¼	63¼	− ⅝
17	8½	Bell Intercon	23	10	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
38⅝	23	Bemis Co 1	40	23⅞	24	23½	23¼	− ⅜
49⅝	37	Bendix 1.60	59	42⅛	42⅝	41⅛	41⅛	−1⅝
80	62¾	Bendix pf 3	6	66	66	65½	65½	+ ¼
57½	38	BenefFin 1.60	425	57	57	55	55⅝	−1⅝
177	121½	BenfIF pf5.50	8	169½	170	169½	170	−1
87¼	69¾	BenfIF pf4.30	26	82¼	82¾	81¾	81¾	− ¼
29⅞	11½	Benguet	330	16½	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ½
		Benguet fn	130	14⅝	14¾	13¾	13⅞	
44½	14⅝	BerkPho .77f	145	18½	18½	18	18½	
27⅝	7⅝	Bermec Corp	976	9½	9⅝	8¼	9¼	
36⅝	28	Beth Stl 1.80	x180	30½	30½	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
28	19	BHM Ind 1.20	34	22⅜	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
50½	32¾	Big Three .60	42	48	48	46	46¼	−2⅛
75	53⅞	BlackDk 1.20	82	72	72¼	70⅝	70⅝	−2½
28¾	17¼	BlairJohn .48	58	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
34⅝	21¾	Bliss Laug 1	9	27¾	28½	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅝
60⅝	52¾	Block HR .24	x16	57	57	56⅜	56½	− ⅜
67¼	46	Blue Bell 1.50	13	51½	52⅛	51½	52⅛	+ ⅞
122½	94	BluBel pf4.75	1	97	97	97	97	+3
22⅝	14⅝	Bobbie Brks	116	20	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	
61⅛	30	Boeing 1.20	259	31¾	32	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
79¾	57½	BoisCas .25b	376	75	77	74	77	+2½
34¼	22⅝	Bond Strs 1	9	25⅞	26	25¾	26	− ⅛
34	19	BookMth 1.28	5	23	23⅛	23	23	− ⅛
35⅝	24	Borden 1.20	76	25⅛	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	− ½
36⅛	25	BorgWar 1.25	53	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
27½	15⅝	Bormans .80	31	17⅛	17¾	17½	17½	− ⅛
46½	31⅝	Bos Edis 2.08	24	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅝
29½	16½	Bourns Inc	34	24	24½	23¾	23¾	− ½
23½	10½	BranifAir .50	122	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	− ⅛
57¼	46¼	BriggSt 2.40a	11	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅝	+ ⅜
73½	54	Brisl My 1.20	302	71⅝	71¾	70⅞	71¼	− ⅛
48¼	39⅝	BristMy pf 2	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
45	36	Bdwy Hale 1	16	42⅝	42½	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
46	39	BwyHe pf A2	22	44½	45	44½	44½	
33⅞	26	BklynUG 1.72	16	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	− ¼
18⅝	10	Brown Co	6	13⅝	13⅝	13	13½	− ⅛
22⅞	16⅛	Brown Co pf	6	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
25	16⅝	Bwn Sharp	28	16¾	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
57¾	31¾	BwnShoe 1.50	6	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
25	15	Brunswk .10g	411	19¼	19⅞	18¾	19⅝	− ¼
30½	19⅝	BucyEr 1.20	51	20⅝	21½	20½	21¼	+1
33⅞	16	Budd Co .80	114	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
77	61½	Budd Co pf 5	z200	65½	65⅝	64½	64½	+ ½
23⅝	12	Budget In .64	65	15⅞	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+ ½
38⅝	30¾	BuffForg 1.10	6	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	− ½
40¾	31½	Bulova W .60	42	40⅜	40⅜	40	40	− ⅛
17⅝	9½	Bunk Ramo	809	14¾	14¾	14	14⅝	
53½	30½	BunkR pf1.50	17	43½	43½	42½	43½	
46⅝	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40	27	37¼	37⅝	37	37⅝	
36½	21½	Burndy .70	6	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅜
167½	120¾	Burrghs .60	542	152	152¼	148⅝	150	−2⅛
35⅛	19½	BshUnv 1.62f	9	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	− ⅛
		C						
38⅞	26⅝	Cabot Cp .60	30	32⅞	32⅞	32¾	32¾	
13⅞	8⅝	Cal Finanl	46	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞	
38¾	21⅝	CallahM .73f	57	24¼	24⅞	24⅛	24½	
40⅝	17¾	CampRL .45a	30	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20	
33½	28⅝	CampSp 1.10	692	32½	33	32½	32½	− ⅛
64	50	CanSou Ry 3	z20	52	52	52	52	+1
13¼	7⅝	CdBrew .40a	45	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
93½	66	Cdn Pac 3.20	15	75	76	75	76	+1⅛
35½	23	CanalRd 1.10	6	24¾	25¼	24¾	25	+ ½
37⅝	26	Cap C Bdcst	44	34⅛	34¼	33¾	33¾	− ½
33½	15¼	Carlisle .60	21	16¾	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
40¾	29⅛	CaroPLt 1.42	103	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ¼
44	26½	CarpTch 1.60	12	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	− ⅛
43½	33	CarrierCp .60	33	40	40⅛	40	40	− ⅝
35½	29⅝	CarrGn 1.92g	2	31½	31½	31½	31½	− ¼
34	16⅝	CarterW .40a	124	32⅝	33½	32½	33¼	
22⅛	12¼	Case JI	69	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
40⅛	24½	CastleCke .60	21	31¼	31½	30¾	31	− ¼
54⅞	41⅛	CaterTr 1.20	186	44	44⅝	43⅝	44½	+ ½
19⅛	8¼	CCI Corp	40	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
56½	25	CCI Cp pf1.25	2	28	29⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅝
34¾	20⅛	Ceco Corp .90	5	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
72¾	59	CelaneseCp 2	44	64½	64¾	63¾	64¾	+ ¼
69½	56½	Celan pfA4.50	1	60½	60½	60½	60½	− ¼
64½	32	Cenco Ins .30	20	44½	44¾	44¼	44½	+ ¼
30	12¾	CenlFdy .30d	5	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ¼
30⅝	23⅝	Cen Hud 1.48	5	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24½	
27⅝	22⅝	Cen IllLt 1.32	29	23⅛	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+ ¼
77	62½	C IllLt pf4.50	z200	65½	66½	65½	66½	+1½
25	18⅛	CenIIPS 1.12	34	19	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
26¼	19⅝	Cent La El 1	18	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	
21⅛	16⅝	CenMPw 1.12	13	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
45½	35⅝	Cent SW 1.80	55	43	43½	42⅝	43½	
28¾	21	Cent Soya .80	117	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+1
29⅞	17¾	CenTelU .88b	107	19⅝	20¼	19½	20	+ ⅜
52⅝	22⅝	Cerro 1.60b	134	26¼	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅞
36½	20⅛	Cert-teed .80	81	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
36	20⅛	Cert-ted pf.90	1	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
30¼	22¾	CessnaAir .80	67	24¼	24⅜	23¾	24¼	
29¼	18¾	CFI Stl .80	9	22½	22½	22	22	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Chadbrn Inc	95	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
32½	22½	ChampS 1.20	21	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅜	− ⅜
60	42⅝	CharterNY 2	44	51⅛	52⅜	51½	52⅜	+1⅞
58½	42¼	ChaseMn 1.80	160	57½	57½	56	56	−1½
36	19⅝	Checker Mot	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	− ¼
49⅞	28½	Chemetrn 1b	28	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	
68⅝	51	ChemNY 2.60	59	65⅝	65¾	64	64¼	−1⅝
18¼	10⅛	Chemway .20	38	13	13¼	12¾	12¾	− ½
48⅞	33¼	Ches Va 1.60	2	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
75¼	57	Ches Ohio 4	30	59⅛	59½	58⅞	59	+ ¼
54½	37	Chesebro .92	18	52¾	53	52½	52⅝	− ½
18½	11⅛	ChicEast Ill	10	14	14	14	14	
58¼	18	ChMStPP ct	29	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	− ⅜
79	56½	ChMSPP pf 5	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+1
77½	49	CMSP pf ct 5	1	53	53	53	53	+ ¼
33⅞	23	Chi Music 1	6	28½	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
51	32½	ChiPneuT 2	14	34⅝	35½	34¾	35½	+ ⅝
31⅞	21½	ChRIP ct UP	4	25¼	25¼	25	25	− ½
30	20½	ChRIP clNW	15	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	−1
21⅞	10⅞	Ch ockFull .60	25	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
24¼	11½	ChrisCft .05d	124	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	− ½
58	22⅝	CCft cvpf.20d	3	29¾	29¾	28	28¾	
44¼	22⅞	Chromall .44	74	34	34	33⅛	33¾	− ⅛
57⅞	35½	Chrysler 2	305	42	42¼	41½	42	
32	23⅝	CinnGE 1.40	37	26¾	27	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅜
69¾	57½	Cin GE pf 4	z190	59⅛	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
52⅝	39¾	CinSuTel 2.40	1	41	41	41	41	+ ⅜
48¾	31¼	CITFin 1.80	80	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ¼
121	95½	CIT F pf5.50	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
80	45⅞	Cities Svc 2	x314	47¾	48¾	47⅝	48	− ⅛
138	83	CitS cvpf2.25	x1	86½	86½	86½	86½	+2⅛
36⅛	21⅜	City Inv .30b	799	34¾	34⅞	33¼	34⅛	− ⅝
58⅝	38	CityInv pf B2	193	54⅝	54⅝	53	54¼	
73¾	49	CityIn pf1.31	1	70	70	70	70	−1
24½	10⅝	City Strs .40	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
40¾	30	ClarkEq 1.40	465	34¼	36	34¼	36	+1¾
65¾	31	Clark Oil .40	22	32½	32¾	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
60¾	36	ClevCliff 1.60	6	42	42	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
43	31⅛	ClevElIll 2.04	49	35	35	34½	34½	− ½
56½	45	Clev Pit 3.50	y110	48¼	49¾	48¼	49¾	+2⅛
27⅞	16¼	Clorox 1g	292	21⅝	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ ⅝
36¼	23¾	CluettPea .90	26	29½	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	18⅛	CluettP pf 1	4	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
28¾	19	CNA Finl .50	x852	28¼	28½	27¾	28	
39⅞	24	CNA pf A1.10	458	35½	35½	35¼	35⅜	− ⅛
46⅞	32½	Coast St Gas	235	43	44	42¾	44	+1⅛
50½	37⅜	CstSGs pf1.19	9	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	− ⅛
83⅝	65	CocaCol 1.32	141	83½	84½	83½	84½	+ ⅜
38½	30½	CocaBtlg 1.20	21	33½	33½	33	33	− ¼
52⅝	40	Colg Pal 1.20	133	43¼	43⅝	42½	42½	−1
61½	50¼	Colg P pf3.50	z400	51⅜	52¼	51⅜	52¼	
30⅛	20	Collins Alk 1	28	28⅝	28⅝	27½	28	− ⅝
69¾	38⅝	CollinRad .80	32	49	49¾	48⅞	49¾	+ ⅝
64⅛	33⅛	Colointst 1.60	7	40⅞	40⅞	40¾	40¾	
66¼	29⅛	Colt Ind .75g	74	31¼	32	31⅛	31¾	+ ⅝
99¼	57½	Colt In pf4.25	3	60¼	61	60	61	− ½
41	23¼	Colt In pf1.60	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ¼
59½	41⅝	CBS 1.40b	229	47¾	48	46¾	47¾	− ⅜
35⅝	25	CBS pf 1	29	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ¼
31¾	25¼	ColuGas 1.60	63	26⅞	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
42	25	ColuPict .60g	83	33	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ¼
45½	28½	ColSoOh 1.76	20	35	35	34⅛	34⅛	+ ½
79	53¼	CombEn 2.40	27	76⅞	76⅞	75¾	76¼	− ⅜
30½	16½	ComlSolv .40	64	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅝	+1½
50⅝	38⅝	ComwEd 2.20	50	42¼	42⅝	41⅞	42¼	− ⅜
31⅝	23¾	Com E pf1.42	4	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	− ⅛
29⅞	19	Comw Oil .60	169	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	− ½
30⅞	19½	Comput Sci	389	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
57¼	41¾	Comsat	339	56½	58½	56	58	+1⅝
24⅝	15¾	Cone Mills 1	8	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	− ¼
59⅞	30½	ConracCp .60	32	40	40¼	39¾	40	− ⅛
35½	25¾	Con Edis 1.80	147	27¾	27¾	27½	27⅝	− ⅛
104¾	81¾	ConEdis pf 6	11	86½	86¾	85¾	86⅜	− ⅛
78⅞	65	ConEdis pf 5	23	66⅞	69	66⅞	68½	+1⅛
48½	37	ConFood 1.10	61	45	45⅝	45	45¼	− ⅛
116½	99	ConFd pf4.50	4	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	
43½	24	ConFreight 1	10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅜
27	11	Con Leasing	93	15⅝	15⅝	15	15½	− ¼
33	25⅝	ConNatG 1.76	83	26½	26½	26¼	26½	
45	31⅛	ConsPwr 1.90	59	35¾	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
76	63¾	ConPw pf4.52	z10	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+1⅛
74¼	63	ConPw pf4.50	z90	68	68	68	68	− ½
24¼	12	ContAirL .50	313	16¾	16¾	16¼	16⅝	− ½
78¼	62	Cont Can 2.20	40	74	74⅞	74	74½	+ ⅜
21⅞	8½	CntCopp .22g	23	13⅛	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	− ⅜
18¾	15	Ct Cop pf1.25	z100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
61¾	36½	Cont Cp 2	289	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ ¾
86	44¾	Ct Cp pfA2.50	8	52	52	50¾	51¼	−1¼
50¾	29½	Cont Mtg 1.32	37	44¼	45⅛	44	44½	+ ½
29¼	17½	ContMot .10p	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
40¾	26¾	Cont Oil 1.50	841	28⅛	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	− ⅜
57	39	Cont Oil pf 2	6	40½	40½	40⅛	40⅛	− ⅞
66	31	Cont Stl 1	1	31	31	31	31	− ⅛
27¼	19⅝	Cont Tel .72	211	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22¼	
159¼	114¼	Control Data	1342	117½	120¾	114¾	118¾	+2
69½	59½	CnDat pf4.50	z180	61⅞	61⅞	60¼	61	+ ½
41½	33½	Conwod 1.80a	4	34¾	35⅛	34¾	34¾	
45¾	27½	Cook Unit .5 0	43	42⅝	43½	42¼	43⅛	+ ⅛
49½	22¾	CooperIn 1.40	13	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	− ⅜
28¼	15¼	Cooper TR 1	23	16½	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
29	18⅝	CoopT pf1.25	4	19¾	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¼
51⅞	39⅞	Copeland 1.20	13	44¼	44½	44¼	44¼	− ¼
71⅛	39	CoppRge .50b	127	69¼	69¼	66	67⅝	−1¾
28	17¾	CopwlStl 1.20	22	19	19	18⅝	18⅞	− ⅛
37⅛	20	CorinthB .30g	43	26⅞	26⅞	25⅝	25⅞	− ⅞
300	237½	CorGW 2.50a	16	273	275	273	273½	−2
33¾	21	Coronetln .22	x110	27	27½	27	27	− ¼
17⅝	9⅞	Cowles .20	48	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	− ⅛
59	37	CoxBdcas .50	4	53⅛	53⅛	52¾	52¾	− ¾
42⅞	32⅛	CPC Intl 1.70	127	33⅛	33½	32⅞	33½	+ ⅜
59½	39¾	Crane 1.60b	19	45⅝	46	45	46	+ ⅛
26⅞	15½	CrompKn .80	13	16	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
34	20⅝	CrouseHind 1	2	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
40¼	25½	CrowCol 1.07f	92	32	32	31½	31½	− ¼
17⅞	15	Crown Cork	97	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
44	43	CrownCk pf 2	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
41¾	33¼	CrwnZell 1.60	64	37	37⅛	36⅞	37	− ⅛
28	15⅛	CTS Corp .40	31	19⅞	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
26	12⅛	Cudahy Co	17	15¼	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	− ¼
27¾	17⅞	Cudhy pf1.25	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26⅝	21	Culligan .28	12	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
45½	33⅛	Cummin .80b	10	40⅛	40⅛	39⅝	40	− ⅜
40¾	27½	CunnDrug .70	5	30⅝	30⅝	30	30¼	
26¾	17¾	Curtiss Wrt 1	85	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
39⅞	30	Curt Wr A 2	6	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅜
43⅝	31½	Cotler H 1.20	6	37	37	36¾	36¾	− ⅜
52¼	29¾	Cyclops 1.80	25	34	34⅝	33¾	34	+1
61⅞	43¾	CyprusM 1.40	7	49⅛	49⅝	49⅛	49½	+ ¼
		D						
27⅝	14	DanRiv 1.15g	51	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅞
29	21⅞	Dana Cp 1.25	39	23⅞	23¾	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
52	37⅝	Dart Ind .30b	327	50½	52½	50½	52⅜	+1⅝
57½	43	Dart Ind pf 2	36	55¼	56¼	55	56¼	+1
27¼	23½	DaycoCp 1.14	27	25¾	26	25⅛	25⅝	− ⅛
41⅝	35⅝	DaytnHud .50	3	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅜
37¼	25¼	DaytnPL 1.60	22	27⅝	27¾	27½	27½	
104½	97½	DPL pfD 7.48	z50	101½	101½	101½	101½	
56⅞	34⅝	Deere Co 2	174	43½	43½	41¾	42¼	
26⅝	18¼	DelmarP 1.08	15	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
35⅞	25¾	Del Mnte 1.10	81	28¼	28⅜	28	28	− ½
40⅛	26¼	DeltaAir .40	208	33¾	34½	32⅝	34	+ ⅝
23⅝	10½	Deltec Intl	56	14¼	14½	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
54⅞	24	Denn Mfg. .60	81	30⅝	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞	
43	21½	DennMfg pf 1	6	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	−1½
43⅝	21¼	DennyRst .04	110	24⅝	25⅛	24¾	25	− ¼
58	38	Dntsply 1.20a	42	55	55	55	55	
28½	17½	DenRGr 1.10	8	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
74¼	53	Dereco pf B	7	60	60¼	59¾	60¼	+ ⅝
42½	30	DeSotoInc .90	17	31½	31½	31	31⅜	− ⅞
29⅝	22	DetEdis 1.40	52	23¾	24	23⅝	24	− ⅛
104⅜	82¼	Det Ed pf3.50	3	86	86¼	86	86	+1
25¼	11⅝	DetSteel .30p	58	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	− ¼
34½	24	Dexter .24	62	31¾	32¼	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	11⅝	DialFinan .50	9	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	− ⅛
59⅝	42½	DiamIntl 1.80	37	46½	46⅜	45⅜	46⅛	− ⅜
35⅞	20¼	Dia Sham 1.40	82	22¼	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	− ¼
45½	28⅛	DiaSh pf C2	1	30½	30½	30½	30½	− ⅜
23⅞	17⅛	DiaS pf D1.20	18	17½	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	− ½
30¼	22	Dictaphon .48	253	28⅛	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ⅝
67	42¼	Diebold .48b	16	62¾	62¾	62	62⅛	−1⅝
26	18¼	DiGiorgk .60	22	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
35⅝	21⅜	Dillinghm .40	64	28½	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	− ½
63½	43	Diling pf A 2	6	54½	54½	54	54	+3
48¾	17¾	DinerClub .50	4	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
114¼	69⅞	Disney .30b	37	113½	113½	111¾	111¾	− ¾
50⅞	13¼	Diversind .36	71	17¾	18	17⅝	18	
54	43¼	DrPepper .90	5	50¼	50⅝	50		
89	42¾	DomeMin .80	28	47⅜	47⅜	46		
15¼	12⅛	DomFd 1.19g	4	13¼	13⅜	13		
43½	32	Donnelley .60	25	39⅜	39⅞	38¾		
37¼	26½	Doric Cp .32	17	31¼	32	30⅞		
25⅜	12½	Dorr Oliver	9	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛		
80⅝	64½	DowChm 2.60	227	72¾	73	71⅝		
50	31½	DravoCp 1.40	7	33½	33⅝	32¼		
43⅞	24¼	Dressind 1.40	32	32½	32⅜	32⅛		
49	34½	Dressr pf2.20	15	35	35¼	34⅞		
44¾	30½	Dresser pf B2	8	32⅝	32⅝	30⅞		
47⅛	25	DreyfusCp .1b	11	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜		
43½	29	DukePw 1.40	9	31⅛	31¼	31⅛		
55½	43⅛	DunBrd 1.10a	58	54⅜	55	54⅝		
50⅝	15⅛	Duplan Cp	28	27⅛	27¼	26½		
78¼	66½	duPont pf4.50	9	66⅞	67¼	66⅞		
62	53¼	duPont pf3.50	6	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞		
31⅛	23½	Duq Lt 1.66	83	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛		
34	28	Dq 4.15pf2.07	z20	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞		
35	27	Dq 4.10pf2.05	z10	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞		
33⅞	26	DuqLt 4pf 2	z400	28	28	28		
31¼	24½	Dq 3.75pf1.87	z10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛		
36½	28½	Dq 2.10pf2.10	z200	30	30	30		
27	14½	Dymolnd .47f	30	19½	19½	19		
28½	11½	Dyna Am .40	51	13⅛	13⅞	13		
		E						
33¼	23¼	EaglePch .80	12	31	31¼	31		
28⅛	17	Easco Cp .90	12	21¼	21½	21¼		
32¼	15⅛	East Air .37p	284	19¼	19⅛	18⅞		
44	21¾	EastGF 1.15f	56	26	26⅛	26		
30¾	20½	East Util 1.40	7	21¾	21⅛	21⅜		
79⅞	68⅝	East Kodak 1	426	78½	79⅝	78		
45½	32⅜	EatonYa 1.40	258	45	45¼	44⅝		
43	33½	Eaton pf1.19	2	44½	44⅛	44		
22¾	14⅞	EchlinMf .72	68	22⅝	23	22⅝		
36⅝	22⅛	EckrdFla .20	67	33½	33⅞	33⅛		
51	25	EdisonBros 1	5	30½	30⅞	30⅜		
50⅞	28⅛	EG&G .10	36	33⅞	33⅞	32⅞		
8⅞	5	ElMusic .09g	805	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝		
		ElMus fn.09g	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
25¼	13¼	Elect Assoc	116	19	19	17⅞		
82¾	43⅛	El Mem Mag	46	80¼	81	79		
29⅞	17¼	ElMMag pf 1	26	28⅝	29¼	28⅝		
20¼	8⅛	ElginNat Ind	55	10⅞	11	10⅝		
26	17⅞	ElPasoNG 1	108	19	19⅛	18⅞		
45½	24	Eltra Cp 1.20	37	30	30	29¾		
61⅝	45	Emer Elec 1	124	60	60¼	59⅛		
65	44¼	EmeryAir .80	25	62	62⅛	62		
50⅝	33⅝	Emhart 1.20b	5	42	42¼	42		
33⅞	26	EmpDist 1.76	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛		
35⅝	27⅛	EmporC .90b	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜		
46	24⅛	EndJohn .20	11	24¾	24⅞	24⅝		
64½	47	EndJohn pf 4	z10	50½	50½	50½		
34¼	18⅞	EnglhMin .40	82	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝		
42¼	28¼	EnnisBus .64	6	40		40¼		
39¾	33	EqutGas 2.20	10	35	35	34¼		
34⅝	22⅛	ESB Inc 1.20	22	25½	26⅛	25⅛		
31⅛	18⅝	Esquire .30	58	21¼	22⅛	21		
46⅝	31⅛	Essex Int 1.20	22	35	35½	34⅜		
36¾	22¼	Ethyl Cp .72	45	25⅞	26⅛	25⅜		
53¼	34¼	Ethyl pf2.40	45	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛		
27⅝	15	Eurofnd 1.30g	28	20½	20½	20		
62	38	EvansP .60b	43	48	48	47⅝		
28½	12⅛	Eversharp	526	27½	28⅜	27⅜		
37⅝	22⅝	ExCellO 1.25	38	25	25	24⅞		
		F						
38	26¾	Faberge .40	107	36	37½	36		
47¾	33⅝	Factor A .58	33	46¾	46⅞	46		
102⅛	57¼	FairchC .50e	575	90½	94¼	89		
24½	10⅞	Fairch Hiller	75	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝		
27⅛	16	Fairmont 1	42	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛		
28½	17¼	Fairmnt pf 1	1	20¼	20¼	20¼		
17⅝	10	Falstaff .40	195	14⅛	14⅜	13⅜		
28⅛	19	Fam Fin 1.30	31	21	21	20¾		
33⅞	13⅝	Fansteel Inc	17	16⅝	16⅝	15⅞		
24	15	Far West Fin	8	17⅝	17⅝	17½		
87¼	38½	FarahMf .80b	40	58	58	56½		
41¼	19½	FAS Int 1.40f	59	27¼	27⅜	27		
33⅝	22¼	Fedders .40	x118	32	32⅜	31		
37½	26⅛	FedMog 1.80	28	27½	27¾	27¼		
29½	18⅝	FedPac Elec	33	21½	21⅞	21⅛		
29½	19	F Pac pf1.26	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛		
35	21⅞	Fed Pap Bd1	1	25¾	25¾	25¾		
43½	22½	FedSignS .60	22	32¼	32⅜	31⅜		
39⅞	31	FedDeptStr 1	360	38¾	39⅛	38⅛		
19⅝	8⅝	Fed Mtg Inv	6	10¼	10¼	10		
28½	21⅛	Ferro Cp .70	18	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞		
43¾	23⅛	Fibrebrd .70	24	25¼	25⅛	25⅛		
43	23⅛	FieldctM 1.40	7	29⅝	29⅝	29¼		
54⅝	31⅛	Filtrol 2	7	35	35	34⅜		
37½	21⅞	Fin Federatn	45	24¼	24¾	24⅛		
66½	46½	Firestne 1.60	256	54	54⅞	54		
50¼	37⅛	Fst Chrt 2.29f	41	46⅜	46⅜	45⅞		
82⅞	58	FstNCity 2.40	175	69⅞	70	69⅛		
40¼	31⅛	Fst NStr .75g	12	36⅛	36¼	36		
35⅞	26⅛	Fischbch .80	5	34¾	34¾	34⅛		
24½	19¼	Fishr Fd .05d	38	22⅞	22⅞	21⅜		
27	13⅛	FisherSci .16	32	17¼	17⅜	17		
23⅜	13¼	Fleming .50	7	14⅛	14⅛	14¼		
32½	23¼	Flintkote 1	45	28⅞	28¼	28⅛		
92	78⅝	Flint pfA4.50	z160	80½	82	80½		
43⅛	34⅝	Flint pfB2.25	4	35½	36	35¼		
46¼	20⅝	Fla E Coast	20	34½	35½	34½		
22¼	16⅝	Fla Gas .50	170	19¼	19⅝	19⅛		
51⅛	42	Fla Pow 1.52	6	48½	48⅞	48½		
76½	64½	FlaPwLt 1.88	33	71½	71⅞	71½		
31½	20¼	Fla Steel .90	3	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝		
58⅝	27⅝	FluorCp 2.03f	189	30	30¼	29½		
79½	42½	Fluor pf B 3	12	46¾	46⅝	46½		
33⅛	15⅝	Fly Tiger .10	55	27	27⅛	26¼		
38¼	21¼	FMC Cp .85	168	24⅞	24⅞	24		
57½	37½	FMC pf2.25	8	39½	39½	39		
27⅛	20	FoodFair .90	82	22⅝	22⅞	22½		
15⅜	11	Foote CB .80	8	12¼	13¼	12¾		
30	13⅛	Foote Min	6	15½	15⅝	15⅛		
38	22	Foote pf2.20	9	24⅝	24⅞	24½		
54	41⅛	FordMot 2.40	677	44¼	44⅛	44		
36¾	24⅝	ForMcK .75	24	30	30⅛	29⅞		
57½	40	FMcK pf1.80	3	48½	48½	48½		
27¾	15¼	FostWhl .60b	38	17½	17½	16⅞		
21	14¾	Fost Wh pf 1	1	15½	15⅛	15⅛		
45⅞	27	Foxboro .60	35	39½	39¾	38⅞		
35	18½	Frank Str .40	8	33¼	33¼	32¾		
46⅞	22⅞	FreepSul 1.60	329	24⅝	24½	24		
48⅛	32¼	FruehCp 1.70	212	46	46⅜	45½		
47	30¼	Fuqua Ind	31	35⅞	35⅝	34¾		
		G						
66¾	41	GAC Cp 1.50	134	64¾	65⅞	64½		
44¾	29¾	GAC Cp pf 1	1	42¾	42¾	42¾		
31⅛	15½	GAF Corp .40	156	17½	17¼	17⅛		
41	22⅞	GAF pf1.20	18	25⅝	25⅞	25⅛		
36¾	22½	Gam Sko 1.30	26	24	24½	24		

(Continued on Page 10.)

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed Monday, Culture Day.

Japanese Reserves Up

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Japan's gold and foreign exchange reserves at the end of October reached a record $3.23 billion, the Finance Ministry reported. The previous record was $3.22 billion in September.

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October 31, 1969



PACIFIC SEABOARD FUND N.V.

Pacific Seaboard Fund has published an interim report covering the period 27th February to 30th September, 1969.

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Fund Manager:
Intimis Management Company N.V.
Fuikstraat 6, Willemstad,
Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles
or from the paying agents:

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
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Nov. 3, 1969

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Zurich	39.80	39.…
Paris (12.5 kilo)	40.73	40.…

U.S. dollars per ounce.

N.Y. Highs and …

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Aqua Chem	GaPcf 1.64pf	May…
Cen Soya	Grand Un	McC…
Coca Cola	Harris Inter	Mah…
Comsat	HudBay Mn	NoN…
Dart Ind	IntFlav Fra	Pap…
Dayton Hud	JimW 1.60pf	Qua…
EatonYal pf	Jon Logan	Qua…
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HT 63

EEC Officials Predict Farm Payment Hike

Fiscal 1970 Costs To Rise 20 Percent

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Common Market officials, already dismayed at the spiraling costs of protecting community farmers, forecast a 20 percent rise in payments from their farm fund in fiscal 1970.

The total budget for the fund, approved by the Council of Ministers, is $3.01 billion, against $2.43 billion in the year to Oct. 31.

Nearly all of it goes on guaranteeing floor prices for farm produce, storing surpluses and providing export subsidies for disposing of the stocks.

Community farming has high production costs, but heavy duties are levied on farm imports into the community to prevent them undercutting domestic producers.

Details Revealed

According to details now available here, the dairy sector will cost the fund just under $1.2 billion.

However, the total may be cut by at least $200 million if member states continue to oppose plans to lower butter prices and raise those for powdered milk. This step, aimed at cutting the community's massive butter surplus, would increase costs initially but would lead to considerable saving in the long run, community officials believe.

The most spectacular rise in the next budget is in the grains sector where the total fund payout is estimated at $842 million, compared with $667 million in fiscal 1969.

Part of the rise is caused by current low world wheat prices, which are now below the floor level set under the International Grains Arrangement. To offset the fall, the fund has to pay larger rebates to exporters.

Although Totals Are Up

Unattractive Angles Found In Corporate Profit Profile

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Earnings of 955 companies in manufacturing and service industries registered an overall 4.7 percent increase over the corresponding three months last year, but 320 of the companies, or one-third, had lower profits, according to a New York Times survey.

On an industry basis, 10 of the 28 industry groups in the survey lagged behind the 1968 third quarter, with the oil, chemical, conglomerates, metal fabricators, mining and trucking fields joining the list of diminishing returns. The steel, auto, aircraft and tobacco sectors shifted to the plus side.

The combined net income of these 955 companies totaled $5.73 billion, indicating a record for the third quarter, compared with $5.47 billion cleared in the similar three months last year. Excluding General Motors Corp. results, which rose 26.2 percent to $329.8 million, the total showed a gain of 3.9 percent.

Considering the heavier tax load, mounting labor and other operating costs, the adverse effects of inflation on business and consumers, topped by fiscal and monetary restraints, earnings on the whole held up better than anticipated. The slowdown in percentage growth has become somewhat more pronounced in each successive quarter his year. Where volume has dipped, profit margins have too.

Barring any major adverse developments, corporate profits for this year may very well wind up the "soaring sixties" with another new record for 1969.

Meanwhile, the business community is concerned about the length and depth of the economic slowdown. Many analysts believe the readjustment period will not develop into a real recession and that recovery is expected during the second half of 1970. But with the squeeze now developing, some see a high probability that corporate profits will decrease by as much as 10 or 20 percent in 1970.

Offsetting the slackening pace of the economy are high capital expenditures and record personal income. The big plus is the expanding population to house, feed, clothe and educate.

In the midst of the gradual downturn, there will be temporary spurts in the profits of some lines of business and in the earnings of individual companies. Such was the third-quarter case of General Motors which had a profit skid of 17 percent in the second quarter. Ford and Chrysler were both lower in the third quarter.

Another example of changing situations is the steel segment's third-quarter gain of 23.6 percent for 34 companies, only five of which had decreased earnings. A 27 percent decline was shown by the group in the second quarter mainly because 1968 profits reflected the pre-strike inventory buildup.

Although the decline of the oil group was a modest 0.9 percent for 31 companies, it was the first time in many years that the industry has faltered. The declines were fairly widespread with 12 down and 19 companies whose profits exceeded those of a year earlier. Costs, from labor to interest rates and some weakening in prices, were primarily responsible for reducing total earnings of the group to $1.43 billion from $1.45 billion.

Chemical companies, which showed a good recovery in the first two quarters this year from depressed profits of 1968, had a setback in the third quarter. Half of the 66 concerns in the list were down. The final tally of $51.34 million was off by only 1 percent, but second-quarter profits had been up 15 percent.

Aircraft-aerospace makers showed a 7.8 percent gain in profits for 20 companies. In the second quarter, they were off by 1 percent. They turned in $109.07 million, up from $101.11 million in the 1968 third quarter. Standouts were General Dynamics, reversing its $15.8 million year-ago deficit with a profit of $10.3 million in the 1969 third quarter, and Boeing, which showed its first deficit in 21 years —$3.98 million.

Constantly rising operating costs among other factors adversely affected in varying degrees the earnings in the airlines, apparel, metal fabricators, mining, rubber and tire and textile fields.

Cunard to Build Additional Liners

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Sir Basil Smallpeice, Cunard's chairman, announced today that because of the success of the liner Elizabeth 2 as a holiday ship, the company will build one—and possibly two—additional liners for the increasingly profitable leisure market.

Shipyards in Britain and on the Continent have been invited to tender for delivery in 1972. But, added Sir Basil, preference would be given to a British yard if price, delivery date and credit terms were competitive.

Nixon's Speech: Wall Street Waits, Wonders

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—War or peace? Guns or butter? Up or down?

Those were the questions hanging over the stock market today as Wall Street, and the rest of the United States, awaited President Nixon's speech on the war in Vietnam.

The president's speech was announced three weeks ago, two days before the Oct. 15 Vietnam Moratorium that indicated the growing dimensions of sentiment for an end to the war.

Since then, the stock market has shown signs of breaking out of the unusually narrow trading range in which it was confined for most of the summer following the broad decline earlier in the year.

A Boost From Nixon?

The prevailing view was that anything President Nixon said which indicated accelerated moves toward peace in Vietnam would help the stock market.

The peace-is-bullish camp on Wall Street has been gathering strength for three years. Its sentiments have been reflected in surges in stock prices on every new move or hope for peace and declines when the conflict intensified or peace hopes faded.

This is contrary to the usual performance of the market, which generally has tended to rise in anticipation of the economic stimulation that results from war and to decline when prospects of peace suggest the withdrawal of wartime props to the economy.

The reason for the shift in attitude stems from the vast economic dislocations that have resulted from the war in Vietnam.

War Costs and Imbalance

The huge costs of the war—$30 billion in the last fiscal year, an estimated $17 billion this year—have diverted funds from the private sector of the economy. The imbalance between the supply and demand of funds has sent interest rates soaring to the highest levels in a century.

The costs of the war also were superimposed on a consumer economy operating at high speed, thus spurring the tremendous inflationary pressures of the last few years.

The twin banes of inflation and high interest rates have caused widespread disarray in the financial markets, upsetting many of the relationships that normally prevail between fixed-income securities, equity securities and other types of investment.

Steady rises in wages, the cost of materials, services, interest rates and the 10 percent tax surcharge also have distorted corporate profits, the basic building block for evaluating securities.

Shifts in Psychology

Equally important, as far as Wall Street is concerned, is the psychological change in the public that has resulted from the war.

Says Robert Allen, a vice-president of Shearson, Hammill & Co. Inc., "People are despondent. They believe the war is going to go on for ever and ever."

It is noted that even an end to the war would not bring about a rapid termination of the various economic problems facing the United States.

But Wall Street remembers President Johnson's speech of March 31, 1968. The then president said he would not be a candidate for re-election, announced a partial halt to the bombing of North Vietnam and began a major effort to start peace negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

In the stock market, where prices had declined steadily for three months, the Johnson speech started one of the major "peace rallies" of recent years.

Prices in N.Y. Dawdle Along On Downside

Traders Waiting for Speech; Not Optimistic

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (WP).—With most of Wall Street waiting to hear President Nixon's Vietnam speech, the New York Stock Exchange dawdled its way to a narrowly lower finish today, erasing most of an early loss with a gradual afternoon uptrend.

Analysts said that, with the president's talk finally coming tonight—and amid indications that he would have no spectacular announcements—traders were holding to the cautious side.

The Dow Jones industrial average was hit by markdowns for dividend payments in five of its 30 component stocks, which more than accounted for the loss of 1.45 to a close at 854.54.

Standard and Poor's 500 slipped 0.09 to 97.15 and the NYSE index gave up 0.04 to 54.41.

Volume Slows

The pace of trading slowed considerably, in the early dip and the later recovery, and final volume fell to 11.14 million shares from the 13.1 million turned over on Friday.

Glamour stocks were the day's favorite trading vehicle. Most of them tumbled in the morning—Texas Instruments was down 9 1/2 at its worst and Burroughs was down 3 1/2—but the group came hustling back in the afternoon. At the close, Control Data was number one on the active list, ahead two points to 118 3/4, Polaroid was up 2 1/2 to 139 1/4, Texas Instruments had shaved its deficit to 3 5/8 at 121 1/8 and Burroughs was off 2 1/8 at 150.

Eight of the 15 stocks on the active list got there via the block trading route, but figures from the exchange showed a movement to the sidelines by the institutions that normally make the large trades. The Big Board reported 51 transactions involving 10,000 shares or more—not counting opening blocks—down from 86 large trades on Friday. The largest swap was 58,100 shares of Polaroid at 139.

The largest loss on the list was a 6 1/8 drop in Natomas, to a close at 59 5/8. The stock, which sold as high as 130 1/2 earlier this year, has been coming down steadily as interest in Indonesian oils has waned.

Leasco Files $22 Million Suit Against Pergamon's Maxwell

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Another chapter was written today in the stormy saga involving London's Pergamon Press and New York's Leasco Data Processing Equipment Corp., when Leasco sued Pergamon's former chairman for $22 million.

The suit, filed in federal court here, charged that Robert Maxwell, the former Pergamon official, had conspired with some of his associates to make false statements about Pergamon's earnings and financial condition, among other things.

The false statements were made, the suit alleged, to induce Leasco to buy common shares of Pergamon. Leasco bought over 5 million shares for $22 million last July.

U.S. Law

The suit was believed to be unusual, in that it marked one of the recent instances when the disclosure provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 had come into play in a case involving a European company.

A securities lawyer explained today that foreign companies come under the purview of the U.S. securities laws as long as they do business in this country. The suit alleges that certain transactions between Pergamon and Leasco were consummated in New York.

Mr. Maxwell was ousted on Oct. 10 as Pergamon chairman at a shareholders' meeting in London in a proxy battle that had pitted him against Leasco's youthful chairman, Saul Steinberg.

Early Plans

Mr. Steinberg had negotiated with Mr. Maxwell on a friendly basis early this year in attempting to provide for an orderly acquisition of Pergamon, a publisher of educational and scientific works.

Leasco's suit alleged that Mr. Maxwell and the other defendants had made "fraudulent, deceitful, untrue and misleading statements" about Pergamon's current and past earnings, financial condition, commercial relations between Pergamon and other corporations, and earnings and financial condition of a Pergamon subsidiary.

The suit said Leasco refused to go ahead with its proposed offer to buy the remaining Pergamon shares last Aug. 21 after the alleged "frauds, devices, artifices and deceits" were discovered.

Pergamon Suspension

This refusal resulted in the suspension of trading in Pergamon ordinary shares on the London Stock Exchange, a suspension which remains in effect today. The suit noted that the British Board of Trade is conducting an investigation of the whole deal.

Leasco demanded to recover $22 million in damages which it charged it had suffered, plus exemplary damages in whatever amount a court or jury might award. The suit specifically demanded that Mr. Maxwell pay the $22 million. A spokesman for Mr. Maxwell here called the suit a "ploy" and said the action would be contested.

Named as defendants with Mr. Maxwell were Elizabeth Jean Maxwell, Isidore Kerman, five corporations related to Pergamon and the trustees of an organization called the De Pfyffer Settlement, in Basel, Switzerland.

Italian Output Rises

ROME, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Italian industrial production rose by an average 6.6 percent in the first nine months of this year, against the same 1968 period, the central statistics institute said today.

Kennecott in Indonesia

DJAKARTA, Nov. 3 (UPI).—P.T. Kennecott Indonesia, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corp., has been granted by the Indonesian government mineral exploration and development rights on 22,300 square miles in Java, Sumatra and West Irian.

Lockheed Net Down Sharply For Quarter

BURBANK, Calif., Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. reported today that its third-quarter earnings were only just over half the size of year-ago profits, and nine-month net dropped 34 percent.

Third-quarter net came to $6.2 million, or 55 cents a share, compared with $11.3 million, or $1.00 a share, in the year-ago period. Revenue, meanwhile, slumped to $422 million from $532 million.

In the nine months, profits slid to $23.7 million, $2.11 a share, from $36 million, $3.21 a share, the year before. Revenue was down 20 percent to $1.26 billion from $1.57 billion.

Lockheed said its order backlog reached $5.2 billion at the end of the third quarter, compared with $5 billion at the end of the second quarter. Some 50 percent of this total was commercial, chiefly for L-1011 Tristars, or airbuses.

Charges to Tristar program—$10.3 million after taxes in the first nine months versus $1.9 million in the 1968 period—accounted partly for lower profits, while the decline in sales also hurt.

Bendix

Bendix Corp. reported today a 9 percent drop in fourth-fiscal-quarter earnings, which cut the profit growth for the year as a whole to 15 percent.

In the fourth quarter, profits came to $14.01 million, or $1.03 a share, compared with $15.44 million, $1.16 a share, in the year-earlier period. An extraordinary gain of $6.9 million, or 55 cents a share, was also realized, but not included in the net profit figures.

Revenue for the quarter slipped 9 percent to $352.9 million from $389.2 million in the year-earlier quarter.

In the year as a whole, Bendix earned $50.72 million, $3.71 a share, up from $43.95 million, $3.19 a share, in fiscal 1968. Revenue inched up 2.8 percent to $1.47 billion for fiscal 1969, compared with $1.43 billion the year before.

Pennzoil

Pennzoil United turned in a 14 percent profit gain in the first nine months of the year, but in the third quarter, net rose only 2.3 percent.

Nine-month earnings totalled $51.42 million, or $1.58 a share, compared with $45.2 million, $1.40 a share, in the comparable, year-earlier period. Revenue showed a 10.5 percent gain in the nine months, to $520.1 million from $470.5 million a year earlier.

In the third quarter, net came to $10.37 million, up from $10.14 million in the year-ago quarter.

Earnings Reports From U.S. Companies

Aetna Life & Casualty

Nine Months	1969	1968
Profits (millions)	46.9	65.1
Per Share	1.35	2.57
Capital Gains	19.0	13.8

American Biltrite Rubber

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	39.3	39.5
Profits (millions)	0.43	0.85
Per Share	0.15	0.30
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	125.2	121.3
Profits (millions)	2.98	3.11
Per Share	1.05	1.12

Duke Power

Nine Months	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	255.5	233.5
Profits (millions)	35.65	33.82
Per Share	1.54	1.46

Green Giant

First half	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	76.04	78.67
Profits (millions)	2.01	2.48
Per Share	0.70	0.87

Ideal Basic Industries

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	46.54	42.6
Profits (millions)	2.78	2.6
Per Share	0.19	0.17
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	121.75	114.97
Profits (millions)	7.56	8.73
Per Share	0.50	0.59

Microdot

Nine Months	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	124.59	126.33
Profits (millions)	5.94	5.47
Per Share	1.47	1.38

Northern States Power

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	75.8	67.0
Profits (millions)	8.6	6.28
Per Share	0.50	0.39

Tecumseh Products

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	90.2	55.61
Profits (millions)	3.97	1.9
Per Share	2.18	1.04
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	216.11	249.57
Profits (millions)	13.48	10.45
Per Share	7.39	5.73

Texas Eastern Transmission

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	135.9	127.8
Profits (millions)	9.89	8.87
Per Share	0.50	0.45

Times Mirror

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	98.45	93.65
Profits (millions)	5.93	6.94
Per Share	0.46	0.54
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	287.04	264.96
Profits (millions)	19.98	17.04
Per Share	1.55	1.32

Triangle Industries

Nine Months	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	123.3	109.9
Profits (millions)	2.78	3.07
Per Share	1.37	1.51

U.S. Gypsum

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	124.3	113 0
Profits (millions)	8.79	9.4
Per Share	0.97	1.06
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	348.9	311.1
Profits (millions)	24.42	25.62
Per Share	2.68	2.87

Strike-Hit Inco Has Profit Drop

TORONTO, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—International Nickel Co. of Canada, reporting today that third-quarter earnings had been cut in half, said the full impact of the strike at its Ontario facilities had not yet been fully reflected in earnings because some deliveries from stocks were possible for a time.

Third-quarter net dropped to $16.82 million, or 22 cents a share, from the year-ago $31.37 million, 42 cents a share. This cut Inco's nine-month total to $97.4 million, $1.30 a share, from $104.91 million, $1.41 a share, a year ago.

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

NEW ISSUE

October 8, 1969

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Currency Markets Are Becalmed

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 3 (NYT).—"You can tell from the way meetings broke up, in time for the dinner parties, that a good deal of the tension has subsided."

The senior treasury man's comment, after monetary talks last week at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, reveals the glow of official satisfaction over West Germany's revaluation.

The assessment is strengthened by the return of calm to the currency markets. For the moment, at least, no one is speculating on other currency changes, and the free market gold price, sometimes considered a barometer of monetary order, stood at $39.56 an ounce today, its lowest level in a year.

Problems Remain

All the problems are not solved, by any means. There is the question of the French franc, at its recently lowered parity. Can it survive a new wage explosion or the social troubles still plaguing President Georges Pompidou?

And there is the question of the dollar and the U.S. balance of payments. How long will the European industrial powers and Japan continue playing Washington's game by holding onto their surplus dollars, especially when little improvement is sighted in U.S. payments statistics?

But these are problems for the longer term.

What German officials described as the "credible and forceful" action of upvaluing the mark's parity by the higher than expected 9.29 percent has meant an outflow of funds from Germany to London, Paris and other centers that had been on the losing end for months. This is what causes the glow at places like the OECD.

Outflow Estimated

The German central bank announced last Wednesday that $700 million had moved out of Germany in the first two days of the week, and qualified observers are guessing that for the whole post-revaluation week the outflow was $1 billion or more.

French financial authorities announced that $65 million returned to Paris in the first two days, and as Le Monde's currency experts commented, "the total was certainly much larger by the end of the week."

For the first time in months the French franc was able to move above its lower limits against the dollar in the exchange markets.

Similarly pumped up was the British pound, which hit a six-month high on Thursday of $2.3964, or 40 points above sterling's price the week before the new parity for the mark was announced.

Like the Bank of France, the Bank of England has been able to absorb dollars for the depleted reserve coffers.

Some Nervousness

Some of Germany's smaller neighbors, especially Holland and Belgium, had nervous moments with their currencies since they import so much from Germany and are already suffering from intense inflationary pressures.

In 1961, the guilder had been revalued upward three days after the German mark, and speculators anticipating a similar scenario this year poured at least $100 million into Holland just before and after the mark's revaluation.

But both nations decided to hold firm.

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
38¾	26⅛	GamS pf1.75	5	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
36½	24⅛	GamS pf1.60	9	25⅝	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
29¼	24¾	Gannett .48	26	28¾	29½	28¾	29½	+1
11	6⅛	Gar Wood	44	8	8	7½	7½	— ½
38⅝	27¾	GardDen 1.30	81	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
26⅛	18¾	Garlock .80	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅞
21¼	7⅞	Galwyin .45p	23	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	14⅛	Gemini Cap	11	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ¾
12¼	10¾	Geminin .56a	2	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
33½	25⅛	GnAInv 2.36g	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
80½	40¼	GAmOil .60b	56	45¼	45¼	42½	42½	—2
48½	31¼	GATran 1.60	66	36¾	36⅝	35⅞	36	—1
60¾	45½	GATrn pf2.50	x1	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ½
17¼	12¾	Gen Banc .56	4	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
36⅞	16¼	GCable 1.10g	61	20½	20⅝	20	20⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	19⅛	Gen Cig 1.20	4	22	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
40½	23¾	GnDevel .74f	33	32½	32½	32	32	— ⅝
49½	23	GenDynam 1	x102	29⅝	29⅞	29¼	29¾	— ⅛
98¼	81	Gen Elec 2.60	286	84⅛	84⅝	83⅛	84⅝	+ ¼
21¼	11	Gn Firpl .34g	31	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
80¼	71½	GenFds 2.60	114	84⅞	85	82¾	83⅝	—1½
41½	16¼	Gen Host	35	20⅛	20¾	19½	20	— ¾
43¼	26	Gen Inst .54f	308	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝	36	
51¾	42	GenInstr pf 3	5	44⅞	44⅞	44¼	44½	— ⅝
37½	30	Gen Mills .88	133	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37¼	+ ¼
65½	54	GMills pf1.75	7	62¾	63½	62⅛	63½	+1½
83¾	70⅛	GenMot 3.40a	443	75½	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝	+ ⅝
87⅞	73½	G Mot 5pf 5	14	77	77	76½	76⅝	— ⅝
65½	55	G Mot pf3.75	10	56¾	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
25	16¾	GenPCem .80	26	22¾	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
32⅞	22⅞	GPubUt 1.60	139	25½	25½	25⅛	25½	
17¼	10⅞	Gen Refract	27	14⅛	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
59	38½	Gen Sig 1.20	5	50½	50½	49⅝	49⅝	— ½
106	76½	Gen Sig pf 4	2	86	86	85½	85½	—1½
32½	15⅝	GenStlInd .80	90	17¼	17½	16⅞	16¾	+ ⅛
40⅞	31	G Tel El 1.52	188	35	35⅞	34⅞	35⅝	+ ⅞
21½	17½	GTel pfB1.30	z100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅞
53	21½	GenTime .80	16	33	33⅝	31⅝	32½	— ½
34⅞	17¼	Gen Tire 1b	51	20	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
55	28	Genesco 1.60	58	29¾	29⅞	29	29⅛	— ⅞
73½	11⅛	Genstar Ltd	9	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
40	30¾	GenuinePts 1	12	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅝
53	38½	Ga Pac .80b	168	53	53½	52½	53¼	+ ⅞
74½	55⅝	GaPac pf1.64	4	74½	74¾	74½	74¾	+ ¼
53½	40	GaPac pf1.40	1	53	53	53	53	
37	26¾	Gerber 1.10	56	34⅝	35	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛
89½	54	GettyOil .38g	76	55½	55⅝	54⅞	55	— ½
19⅞	17½	Getty pf1.20	19	17½	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
21¼	11⅞	Giant PC .80	24	12⅛	12⅝	12	12½	— ⅛
40⅞	26⅛	Gibralt Fin	54	34⅝	35	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
31	16	Gidd Lew .80	33	17½	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	40¼	Gillette 1.40	225	44⅝	44⅞	44¼	44½	— ½
46½	36⅝	Gimbel Br 1	21	45¾	46	45½	46	
20	8¾	Glen Alden	94	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
137½	59	GlenAld pf 3	2	70	70	70	70	—6
68¾	34	GlenAl pf2.25	2	37	37½	37	37	
40⅞	22	Global Marin	51	24	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
25⅞	15	GlobeUn .80	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
66	30¾	Goodrich 1.72	75	33½	34⅝	33½	34	+ ⅝
34	25⅞	Goodyear .85	522	30⅞	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
39½	26	GordJlyA .24	19	32¼	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅝
57¾	35	Gouldinc 1.40	32	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	
49¾	25⅝	GraceCo 1.50	119	29½	29½	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
41	27½	Granby 1.20a	22	35¼	36	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅝
29	21	GrandUn .80	346	28½	29⅛	28½	29	+ ½
25⅞	13½	GraniteC Stl	64	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	
32½	17¾	Granitev 1.40	28	20⅛	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
55	39¼	GranW 1.40	97	54⅝	54⅞	54½	54⅞	+ ¾
62½	54	Grant pf 3.75	z50	57	57	57	57	—1½
51½	24¾	GrayDrg 1.20	30	31⅝	31⅞	30¾	31¾	— ½
35¾	25¼	Gt A&P 1.30	73	30¼	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	— ¼
17⅞	15	GrtNoir 1.35e	12	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
72	49⅞	GtNoPap 1.60	53	57¼	57½	57¼	57½	+1¼
20⅛	14⅛	GtNorP pf.40	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
63½	42⅛	Gt Nor Ry 3	49	45⅞	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	— ¼
31¼	21⅝	Gt West Finl	214	27	27	25⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
79	36	GtWnUnit .90	52	45⅛	46	45	45¾	+ ¼
26⅞	22½	GWUn pf1.88	14	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
21¼	13¼	GtWashin .50	23	16¼	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	25⅝	GreenGnt .96	8	29⅝	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
36½	20¾	GreenSh 1.20	5	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
25½	17½	Greyhound 1	108	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
36	27¼	Grolier .90	71	34⅝	34⅝	33⅞	34	— ¾
48¼	24½	GrummnCp 1	29	28½	29	28½	29	— ¼
38½	33⅛	GltLfHold .40	92	36⅝	36¾	36¼	36½	— ⅜
118⅝	71½	Gulf MO 2.80	1	78	78	78	78	— ½
49	32	Gulf Oil 1.50	843	32⅝	32⅝	31½	32⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	11⅛	Gulf Resrces	52	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ¼
46⅞	18½	GulfRes pf.20	2	20⅛	20⅝	20	20	
36½	19½	GlfRes pf1.30	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
27⅞	19½	GulfStaUt .96	57	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅛
70¾	59½	GulfSU pf4.40	z100	60	60	60	60	
67½	56½	GulfSU pf4.20	z190	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
50¼	19	GulfWin .40a	326	23	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ½
203¾	79	GulfW pf3.50	6	95	96⅝	95	96⅝	—5⅝
84	46¾	GulfW pf3.87	4	52	52	51½	51½	— ½
77¼	63	GulfW pf5.75	1	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅝
36½	17	Gulton Ind	38	24⅝	24⅝	23⅞	24	— ⅛

H

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
49	37½	HackWat 2.28	8	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
48½	36⅝	HallPrt 1.40a	9	42	42	42	42	+ ½
59½	41⅞	Halliburt 1.05	314	55	56¾	55	56¾	+1⅝
21⅝	11½	HamWat .56f	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
38½	26¾	Hamm Pap 1	19	29⅝	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
23	14	Hammnd .20	85	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
40½	29	Handlmn .60	35	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
34⅝	27	Hand Har .72	8	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ¼
44¼	18	HanesCp .90	47	19	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ½
44⅞	33¼	HannaM 1.30	18	36⅛	36⅛	35	36	— ⅜
76	51	Harcourt 1	78	59⅝	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛	+ ⅝
75¾	64¼	Harris Int 1	28	75⅝	75⅞	75¼	75⅝	— ½
27½	19	Harsco Cp 1	6	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
39⅞	30⅝	HartSMrx .80	13	32	32	32	32	
39½	21	Harv Al 1.20	331	30⅝	30⅞	29	29¾	— ⅛
21¼	8½	Hat Corp .40	34	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ¼
37½	30¾	Hawll El 1.32	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
29¼	18	Hayes Alb 1	13	18⅞	19	18¾	18¾	+ ½
20⅞	13⅛	Hazeltine	42	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	
37½	17¼	HeclaMng .70	54	31½	31⅞	31	31⅜	— ⅛
38	28¾	Heinz HJ .84	51	35¾	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅞
23¼	12⅛	Helene Curt	9	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
26½	16¼	Heli Colt .80	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
24⅝	15¼	Heller Int .60	87	21⅛	21⅛	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
102½	67	Heller pf4.07	1	92	92	92	92	+2
32⅛	16½	Helme Pds 1	19	19	19⅛	19	19½	+ ½
29	16¼	HelmrhP .10	50	17¼	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
10⅝	5⅝	Hemisph Cap	17	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	Hemlinc .63g	2	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
53⅝	30¼	Herc Inc 1a	28	35⅛	35⅛	35	35	
31⅛	21⅝	HershFd 1.10	14	22¼	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	— ¼
40¼	32	Heublein .80	62	40	40	39¾	40	— ⅛
112	75¼	HewPack .20	145	106¾	107¼	105¼	107	—1
37¾	17¼	High Voltage	83	24⅞	24⅞	23⅝	24⅝	+ ½
70⅞	49	HiltonHotel 1	38	66½	67	66¼	66¼	— ½
44	21	Hitco .15	349	26⅞	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅝
53½	41	Hobart 1.20	x13	46⅝	47¼	46⅞	47¼	+ ⅞
33	24½	HoernWal .82	4	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	9⅛	Hoff Electrn	95	12¾	12⅞	12	12⅝	
47⅝	34	Holidylnn .20	120	44	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+ ½
70	48	HolidA 1.70b	25	65½	66	65⅛	66	— ⅛
37½	20⅝	HollySug 1.20	7	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
46	20	Homestke .40	75	21¾	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	— ⅜
157½	107¾	Honeywl 1.20	175	154	154	150½	151	—4
47¼	27¾	Hoov Bl 1.20a	9	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
43½	32¼	Host Intl .30	8	42⅞	43	42⅝	42⅞	+ ¼
21	12⅝	Hotel Cp Am	91	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ¼
24	15½	Houd Ind .80	74	16⅛	16½	16	16⅛	
35¼	29⅞	Houd pf 2.25	1	30	30	30	30	
27⅞	17¾	Houg Miff .40	114	23	24	22½	24	+1
48¼	35⅝	HousehF 1.10	88	47½	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ¼
144¼	107¾	HousF pf4.40	45	141¾	141¾	140	140	—2
71¾	53	HousF pf2.37	22	70⅞	70⅞	70½	70½	— ½
47	34¾	HoustLP 1.12	60	42½	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
56	35¾	HousNGs .80	3	45½	45⅛	45⅛	45¼	+ ⅛
48½	37½	HouGs pf1.50	6	46⅛	46⅝	46	46⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	18⅞	How John .24	124	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
37⅞	23⅞	Howmet .70	40	30¼	30⅝	29⅞	30½	
83½	66	HudsnB 3.40a	x6	83½	83⅝	83¼	83⅝	+2⅛
24¼	16⅛	Hugh Har .40	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	

I

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
35¼	28⅛	IdahoPw 1.60	31	33⅝	33¾	33⅛	33¼	+ ¼
19¼	12⅛	Ideal Basic 1	91	13	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
36	30½	Ill Cent 1.14	33	36	36	35	35⅝	— ⅜
79½	55½	Ill Cen pf3.50	117	60½	60⅞	58	58½	—1½
41¼	32	Ill Power 2	48	36⅞	37½	36⅝	37	— ¼
34	27⅝	Ill Pw pf2.04	z260	27⅝	29½	27⅝	29½	+2⅛
18¾	11⅞	Imp Cp Am	174	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
52¾	26⅝	INA Cp 1.40	151	37	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Income Capit	8	16	16	15⅞	16	
11¼	8¼	In CCum .74g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
42½	23¼	Indian Hd .60	21	28½	28⅝	27¾	28	— ½
31	22½	IndplsPL 1.50	36	24¼	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
116	95½	Ind PL pf6.25	1	95	95	95	95	— ½
13	7¾	InElMex .52g	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	20¾	IndBancp .80	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ½
55¼	39⅛	IngerRand 2	49	40	41	40	41	+ ½
46½	33⅝	IngRd pf2.35	13	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅝
42⅝	28⅝	Inland Stl 2	126	29¼	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ⅛
27½	17¾	InmontCp .76	31	18½	18¾	18	18⅝	— ½
73¼	58	Inmont pf4.50	z20	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	
32½	20	Inslico .70b	14	26⅝	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
33½	23	Insilc pfA1.25	6	27¼	27½	27	27	
58⅝	42¾	InspirtnCop 3	8	55½	55½	55	55	— ⅛
49	28	Interco 1	10	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
40⅝	26	InterlkSt 1.80	7	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅝
365	291¾	IBM 4	208	360	360	356¼	359½	—1
60⅝	45¼	IntFlaFr .40b	55	59⅝	60⅞	59⅝	60⅝	+ ⅝
38	25⅛	Int Harv 1.80	106	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28½	
23	17⅞	IntHold 3.10g	3	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
58	31½	Int Indust	147	48⅛	49¼	47½	47½	— ⅞
75	45⅛	Int Ind pf1.70	6	62	63	62	62¼	+ ¼
24⅝	11⅞	IntMiner .25p	413	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ½
62	50	IntMiner pf 4	1	50¼	50¼	50½	50¼	
36⅝	15¼	Int Mng .30g	49	16	16¼	15¾	16	— ¾
41	32⅝	IntNick 1.20a	415	40	40⅝	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
46	34⅝	Int Pap 1.50	136	40¾	41	40½	41	+ ⅜
73¾	62½	Int Pap pf 4	z120	63½	64	63½	64	+ ⅝
19¼	11⅝	Intl Rectif	40	13¾	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	+ ⅝
46⅝	30½	Int Salt 1.40	6	37⅛	37⅝	37	37¼	+ ⅛
60½	46¼	Int T&T .95	1230	57⅝	57¾	57⅛	57¼	— ⅜
200	160	IntT&T pfC 4	z20	190	190	190	190	—5
115½	98⅛	IntT&T pfH 4	6	109	109	106½	109	—1½
111	89½	ITT pf1 4.50	16	104	104	103	103¾	+ ¼
110	85	IntT&T pfJ 4	5	101	101	101	101	
104	84	IntT&T pfK4	187	93½	94½	93½	94	—1¼
		Int TT pfKwi	74	92	93¾	92	93¾	
43⅝	26½	Int Util 1.40	12	31	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
43⅞	26¾	Int Util A	4	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	IntUtil pf1.32	3	30	30½	30	30½	+ ¾
39⅝	21½	Interpace 1	10	24⅝	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
112	70½	Interpce pf 5	1	80	80	80	80	
28½	16⅝	Int Brand .90	5	17¾	18⅛	17¾	18	
46½	28⅝	InterDStr .60	99	30⅛	30⅛	29¼	29½	—1¼
22⅞	18	IntersPw 1.24	9	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
75½	28½	Iowa Beef	50	33⅝	33⅝	32¾	33	— ⅜
26¼	18⅝	Ia El LP 1.30	16	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	— ½
28⅝	21½	Ia Ill GE 1.38	27	22½	22¼	22½	22½	+ ⅛
34	24½	IowaPLt 1.60	5	27	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	¼
27⅝	19⅞	IowaPSv 1.32	1	22	22	22	22	— ¼
35¾	24	Ipco Hosp .30	58	34½	35	34½	34⅞	+ ½
36½	24	ITE Imp .55	5	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
93¾	46½	Itek Corp	168	73	74⅝	72½	73½	
141	113	ITT Sv pf4.50	1	132	132	132	132	

J-K

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
31⅞	12⅝	JacksnAtl .24	31	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	+ ⅛
18½	9½	JackAtl pf.40	7	10⅛	10¼	10	10	— ½
18½	11¼	Jaeger .20	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
50	20¼	JapanF 1.49g	46	41⅜	41⅝	40⅛	41¼	⅛
		Japn fn1.49g	1	37	37	37	37	
37	24⅞	JeffnPilot .80	32	33⅝	33¾	33⅛	33¾	— ⅛
22½	16¼	JergensA .50	32	22	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ½
66⅝	55	JerCPL pf 4	z100	56½	56½	56¼	56½	+ ¼
55¾	43	Jewel Co 1.50	45	53½	53½	52	52	— ½
49	27¾	Jim Walt .40	71	35½	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
44½	36¼	JimW pf1.60	91	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼	— ¼
16	13⅝	JimWalt pf 1	z220	14	14	14	14	
42⅝	31	JohnMan 1.20	56	34⅝	34¾	34	34½	— ¼
155	101	JohnJhn .80a	19	154	154½	152½	154	+ ½
31⅝	24¼	Johns Svc .80	2	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
59½	45	JonLogan .80	95	59½	59⅝	58	58	—1½
34¼	20¼	JoneLau 1.35	25	22¼	22½	21⅞	21⅞	
89	65½	Jones&L pf 5	z50	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞	+1¼
30⅜	23⅛	Jorgensn 1.30	11	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
37½	27¾	Jostens .60	5	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
37⅞	25¾	Joy Mfg 1.40	57	32⅞	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅝
41⅞	29½	Kaiser Al 1	53	37½	37¾	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
95	72½	Kais 57pf4.75	2	80	80¼	80	80¼	+2
97	72½	Kais 59pf4.75	2	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	—1¾
95½	71	Kais 66pf4.75	2	76⅛	77¼	76⅛	77¼	+1¾
27½	17¾	Kais Cem .80	6	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
60½	41	KaisC pf2.50	6	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
27⅞	20¼	KaisC pf1.37	12	21¾	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅞
39⅝	31⅛	Kan CPL 1.92	25	34¼	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ½
56¼	34	KC Soulnd 2	17	43½	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
29¾	20½	Kan GE 1.36	7	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅛	KanPwL 1.18	9	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅝	+
28⅝	12	Katy Ind	20	13⅝	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	— ⅜
50¾	29½	Kauf Brd .24	31	48½	49¼	48⅝	48⅞	+ ¼
32⅝	18¼	KawecB .20b	51	22½	23⅞	22½	23⅞	+1⅝
40¼	25¾	KayserRo .60	142	34½	34½	32¾	33¼	—1¼
46¼	32⅛	Keebler 1.20	5	43½	43½	43	43	— ½
63	17½	Keller Ind .50	x28	25⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—1
45	39⅛	Kellogg 1.60	21	43	43	42½	42½	—1½
53	32	Ketsey 1.30	46	33⅝	33½	33	33⅛	— ¼
45¾	35¼	Kendall .60	24	45⅝	45⅝	45	45⅝	
36	24⅝	Kennmet .80	x26	29½	30½	29½	30½	+1¼
55½	37	Kenncott 2.40	65	45	45⅛	44½	45	+ ⅝
55¼	35	KFCh Del .10	62	53	53	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
33	26¾	Ky Util 1.48	13	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ¼
124⅞	80⅝	Kerr Mc 1.50	45	96	96⅝	95¼	96⅝	+ ¾
107¾	76	KerrM pf4.50	4	78	78	77	77¾	—1
38⅝	28	KeysiConIn 2	2	29⅞	29½	29½	29½	
66½	34½	KiddeCo 1.65t	179	54½	55	54⅝	54¾	+ ¼
84	58½	Kidde pf B4	1	73	73	73	73	
77½	60½	KimbClk 2.20	40	74⅝	74⅝	74	74	—1
25⅞	14⅝	KingsDSt .40	31	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
39½	19	KinneyNS .25	62	31	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
142	90	Kinney pf4.25	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¼
62¾	37¼	Kinney pf1.25	183	61½	62	60¼	61	+ ½
81½	42	Kinney pf.90	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¾
50	39⅜	Kirsch Co 1	15	49⅛	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅞
85⅝	50½	KLM A 1.38g	35	59⅜	59⅞	59⅛	59½	— ¼
		KLM fn.38g	5	54	54	54	54	
51¼	36¼	KnightN .25h	84	50	50¼	49½	50	
48⅞	27⅝	Koehring 2	20	29⅞	30½	28⅝	28⅝	—1¼
48⅝	30⅝	Koppers 1.60	5	42½	42¼	42	42¼	— ¼
16¼	12¼	Koracorp Ind	11	13⅞	14	13⅝	14	
48	36⅝	Kraftco 1.70	81	41⅝	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅜
61	37¾	Kresge SS .40	163	58	58⅝	56¾	57¼	—1¼
39½	22¾	Kroehler .80a	9	24¾	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
41⅛	31⅝	Kroger 1.30	279	34¾	34½	34	34	— ½

L

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
34¾	17¾	Lab Electron	6	27	27¼	27	27¼	
24⅞	19⅝	Lac Gas 1.30	2	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
32	24	Laman Sess 1	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
40½	31½	LaneBry 1.20	x13	40⅛	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	+ ¼
43⅝	30¼	Lenv Ritz .60	12	42½	42½	41¾	42⅛	— ¾
34⅞	16⅝	LatrobeSt .60	4	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
27½	16½	Lear Sieg .50	80	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
67½	48	LearSg pf2.25	2	55	55	55	55	—1
54	22½	Leasco Data	264	31⅞	31⅞	31	31⅜	— ¼
86½	37¾	LeasD pf2.20	127	50⅞	50⅞	49¼	49¾	— ¾
36⅝	20	Leasewy .50b	28	26	26⅝	25⅞	26	— ½
36⅝	20¾	LeedsNor .50	14	24¼	24¼	23½	23⅝	— ⅞
53⅞	26½	Leesona .40	7	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅞
21⅝	15¼	LehPCem .60	x34	17	17¼	17	17	
16	6¾	Leh Val Ind	153	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅝	
24½	20	Lehmn 1.61g	27	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	
20⅞	13⅝	LeonardR .40	7	16	16	16	16	— ¼
13⅛	10⅛	LeverFd Cap	15	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ¼
13	11	LevFInc .75a	10	11½	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	1	LFC Financl	46	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
59⅝	44	LibtFrd 2.80	36	46⅝	46⅝	46	46⅛	— ¼
95¾	74¼	LibOF pf4.75	8	78½	78½	78	78	— ½
17½	7⅞	Libb McN L	55	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	14	LibertyCp .20	12	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
27	15½	LibyLn .30g	32	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
24½	16⅝	LibyLn pf1.25	11	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
49	33¼	Ligg My 2.50	35	34⅝	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
119	91⅛	Ligg My pf 7	z180	96	97	95½	97	
84½	61¼	LinclnNt 1.80	33	81½	81⅝	80½	80½	
85¼	71	Linc Nat pf 3	23	81	81¾	81	81¾	
97¾	29¼	Ling TV 1.33	105	38	38	37⅛	37¼	—2
83	25	LingAA 2.71t	9	38	38	35½	35½	—3½
115½	58½	Ling TV pf 5	8	64¾	64¼	63	63	—1¼
19	9	Lionel Corp	78	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
74½	37⅛	Litton 1.89f	396	56	56	55	55⅝	— ⅜
81	40	Litton pfc pf	28	60	61¼	60	61¼	— ⅛
140	82	Litton cvpf 3	1	116	116	116	116	+1
57¾	34½	Litton pf B2	4	45⅝	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
50	21	LockhdA 1.20	180	23½	24	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅝
61½	25	LoewsThe .13	289	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
40½	14¼	Londntwn .30	24	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅝
27½	20	LoneS Cem 1	35	26⅝	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅞
28⅝	17⅝	LoneSGe 1.12	112	19½	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
30	22¾	LonglsLt 1.30	421	25¼	25¼	24⅝	25¼	— ⅜
114	94	LIL pf I 5.75	3	99½	101	99½	101	+3
19⅞	8½	Loral Corp	31	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
76¼	49¾	La Land 1.90	84	59⅝	59⅝	59	59⅝	
35	28⅛	LouisGE 1.48	27	32¾	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅝
95¾	75	Lou Nash 4a	6	80⅝	81¼	80¾	80¾	— ⅝
30	21¼	Lowenstn .90	16	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ¼
63½	48	Lubrizol .60	28	64	65	64	65	+1⅝
33¾	26	Lucky Str .80	96	31¾	32¼	31½	32	+ ⅝
43¼	27½	Ludlow 1.08	14	34½	35⅝	34½	35¼	+ ¼
35⅞	24	Lukens Stl 1	x8	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
24⅞	19⅝	Lums Inc	340	21¾	23	21¾	22⅝	+1¼
13¼	7½	LVO Corp	48	9	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
22	13¼	Lyk Yng .30g	41	15⅝	16¼	15¾	16⅛	— ¼
48	34½	LykYg pf2.50	42	36⅛	36¼	35¼	35¾	— ⅝

M

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
37⅛	16¾	MacAnF .20b	168	28	28¼	27⅝	27¾	+2⅝
24⅛	9⅞	MacDonld .60	122	11	11	10¼	10⅞	—1⅛
29½	14½	Macke Co .30	18	19⅞	19⅞	19⅛	19½	
39⅞	30⅝	Macy RH 1	47	37	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	— ½
71½	56½	Macy pf 4.25	z150	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	+1¼
34⅞	23⅝	Mad Fd 3.56g	74	27⅝	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
72⅞	6¾	Mad Sq Gar	61	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
56¾	39⅞	Magnvox 1.20	151	42⅝	42⅝	42⅛	42½	+ ⅜
65¼	38¼	Mallory 1.80	8	50	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	
38⅝	16½	Men Ind .56b	8	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
53¾	36⅝	Manpowr .72	x20	54⅛	54½	54⅛	54½	+1½
68¼	52½	ManHan 2.50	22	67	68½	67⅛	68½	+1⅛
34	19½	MAPCO .70	15	26⅝	27	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
44¼	28	MAPC pf1.12	2	35	35	34½	34½	
59¾	36⅝	Marathn 1.60	103	38⅞	39⅛	38⅝	39	+ ½
64½	41¾	Marcor Inc 1	138	49¾	50	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
65	46	Marcor pf A2	22	53	53½	52½	53½	+1
21⅜	12⅛	Maremnt .77f	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
42½	33⅝	Mar Mid 1.60	27	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39¾	+ ⅜
56	38¼	MarionLb .24	19	54½	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ½
50¾	37¼	Marlennan 1	x55	48	48	47	48	
22¼	13⅞	Marq Cm .60	18	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
37⅞	29½	Marriott .84f	24	36	36½	35⅝	36⅛	+ ½
29¾	22⅛	MarshFd 1.10	22	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	18¼	MartinM 1.10	367	22¼	22⅞	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
49⅞	40⅝	MrylCup .40b	7	49½	49½	49⅛	49⅛	
53	37⅝	Masco Cp .24	15	45⅞	46	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅜
69	53	Mazonite 1.20	11	68½	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛	+1⅛
25¾	15¼	Massey F 1	56	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
69	44¼	Mattel .20	44	66⅝	67⅝	66	66⅛	— ⅝
40½	25	MayDStr 1.60	61	28½	29⅛	28¼	28⅝	— ¼
22	18	Mays JW .50	11	22	22	21¾	22¼	+ ½
32¼	24¼	Maytag 1	15	25½	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
44½	28½	MCA Inc .60	20	24	24	23¼	23¼	— ¾
49⅞	37	McCord 1.20b	11	42¾	43	42½	43	+ ¼
36	22⅞	McCrory 1.20	14	28⅝	28⅝	28	28⅝	— ⅜
92	63½	McDermott 1	124	76¼	77	75⅞	76½	
40⅝	26	McDonald Cp	220	40	42¼	39⅞	42¼	+2⅜
49⅝	23¼	McDonnD .40	275	28¾	29¼	28½	29⅛	+ ¾
38¼	29⅝	McGrEd 1.40	11	36	36¼	36	36	— ¼
11⅝	6½	McGrgDA .40	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
131½	85	McIntyre 2	1	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ¼
45⅝	25	McKee 1.50	8	26¼	26¼	25⅝	26¼	
65	42⅝	McLean .80a	3	52½	52½	52½	52½	
48¼	28½	McLouth 1.60	43	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	—1
28¾	16¼	McNeil .70	24	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
33½	22	Mead Corp 1	482	22⅝	22⅝	22	22½	
65	45½	Mead pfA2.80	3	48	48	48	48	+1
66½	45¼	Mead pfB2.80	99	47	47¼	45¼	45¼	—1½
41	26½	MedusaC 1.20	23	32½	32½	32	32	— ¼
71¼	52¼	MelvSho 1.30	37	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅞	+ ⅝
136	65	Memorex Cp	187	130¼	133½	128½	133½	+2
109¼	82½	Merck 1.80a	128	104½	104½	103⅛	104	—1
71	63	Merck pf3.50	z140	65½	66½	65½	66½	+2
59¾	32½	Meredith 1.30	10	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44½	
12½	8⅛	MesabiT .72g	74	9	9⅛	9	9	
43	31	Mesta Mch 2	3	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
44½	25	MGM .60p	73	34¼	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
53¾	17½	Metrom .50b	389	22¾	22⅞	21¾	22⅝	— ⅝
62¾	50	MetEd pf3.90	z70	55	55	55	55	
60	42½	MGIC Inv .20	26	57¼	57¾	56¾	56¾	— ¾
19¼	14⅛	MichGasUt 1	21	14¾	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	Mich Tube 1	7	18	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
32⅞	17½	Microdot .40g	54	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ½
24½	17⅝	MidCnTel .84	21	22¼	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
25⅞	18¾	MidSoUtil .88	167	22½	23¼	22¼	23¼	+ ⅝
35½	22⅝	Midld R 1.40	55	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ½
109	77¼	Midwst Oil 3	3	83¼	85	83¼	85	+2½
73⅝	54⅛	MileLab 1.20	114	69⅝	70⅛	68⅞	69½	+1
40	24½	Milt Brad .60	12	30	30	29½	29½	— ⅝
36¾	11	Minn Enterp	9	17¾	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
115½	94	MinnMM 1.60	265	113	115	112½	114¼	+ ¾
25⅞	19¼	MinnPLt 1.20	2	21	21	20⅞	21	
165	90	MissnCp 2.35	z950	91½	91½	91	91	— ½
28⅝	17¾	Miss Riv 1.20	18	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	
36¼	21½	MP Cem 1.60	20	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
26½	21⅝	MoPubS .80b	4	22⅞	23	22⅝	23	
69¾	50	MobilO 2.20a	347	51¼	51¼	50⅝	50½	— ⅝
43	28¾	Mohasco 1.10	16	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
47¼	28⅛	Monarch 1.20	8	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
61⅝	24¼	Monogm Ind	113	26⅛	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
40	30½	McnroEq .60	19	37⅛	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
55⅞	36¼	Monsan 1.80	226	40	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	49¼	Monsa pf2.75	11	52	52	50	50½	—2
36½	28	MontDUt 1.68	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
35⅝	26⅛	Mont Pw 1.68	12	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	12¼	Moor McCor	62	20⅛	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ½
64⅞	51½	MorganJ 2.40	81	62⅝	63½	62	63½	+ ½
40½	29	MorseSho .60	6	33½	34	33½	34	+ ½
46	24¼	Mor-Nor .80	x23	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
166	102⅝	Motorola 1	421	157	157	149⅝	150⅝	—7½
34⅝	27¾	MtFuelS 1.80	11	30⅛	30⅞	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
24⅞	21	Mt St TT 1.24	36	22⅛	22⅞	22	22	— ⅛
46¾	21	MSL Ind .40	87	23	24¼	23	23⅛	+1
38⅝	18½	Munsingwr 1	102	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
35½	24	Murphy 1.20	9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
26⅞	9½	Murphin .28p	19	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12¾	+1
50½	22½	MurphOil .60	27	23	24½	23	24½	+1½
128½	78½	MurpO pf5.20	1	81½	81½	81½	81½	—1

N

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
63	50⅛	Nalco Ch .70	117	60½	61¼	58½	59⅝	—1⅝
50½	34¼	Narco Sci .60	18	38½	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
49⅞	36½	NashuaCp .44	26	42⅞	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	
47½	26¼	Nat Airlin .40	87	36½	36½	35	35¼	—1
43½	23¼	NAviat 2.55g	14	28	28	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
55	47	Nat Bisc 2.20	39	51½	51½	50¼	50⅛	—1¼
75⅝	53½	Nat Can .80	53	73⅛	73⅝	72⅝	73	— ⅜
150½	108	NatCash 1.20	597	144⅞	144⅞	137	141¼	—3⅞
64	37	Nat Chem .50	12	61½	61½	61	61	
38⅝	17⅝	NatCityL .90	15	19	19¼	19	19	— ¼
21¾	16½	Nat Distil .90	x73	20	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ½
70½	57½	NDist pf4.25	z100	59	59	59	59	+ ½
30	23⅝	Nat Fuel 1.68	49	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
46½	18⅝	Nat Genl .20	x79	24¼	24¼	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
34⅝	23	NatGyps 1.05	73	28⅝	29⅛	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	8⅞	NatInd .46f	144	11⅞	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	— ⅝
33	14⅛	NatInd pf.60	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
23½	15⅝	NatInd pf1.25	4	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ¾
37⅝	29½	NatLead .85h	266	30⅛	30⅛	29¼	29¾	— ½
39⅝	29	NatPresto .90	20	29¼	29¼	29	29	
22⅝	19½	NatSvcIn .60	9	20½	21	20½	21	+ ¼
43	28	Nat Stand .75	20	33½	34	33¼	34	+ ⅛
39	30	NatStarch .60	4	32	32	32	32	
56⅞	41½	Nat Steel 2.50	24	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¼	
16⅝	12⅝	Nat Tea .80	14	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
39¼	19½	NatUnEl .90	36	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
130¼	34⅝	Natomas .25	960	61¾	63¼	59	59⅝	—6⅛
35⅝	18¼	Neptune .74	x6	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
49⅝	42	Nev Pow 1.08	17	44	44	43½	43½	—1
38	25¼	Newberry 1	111	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30½	+1
63	51⅝	Newb pf 3.75	z100	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
29½	22	NEngEl 1.48	29	24¼	24⅝	23⅝	24	
43	35	NEngTT 2.36	32	36⅝	36½	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅜
35⅝	24½	Newmnt 1.04	123	25½	26	25¼	26	+ ½
109	88½	Newmt pf4.50	2	93	93	93	93	—1½
59¾	29½	NY Hon .75d	6	40½	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅝
42	29¾	NYSIEG 2.08	87	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ¼
9-32	7-32	NY StEG rt	1649	7-32	¼	7-32	7-32	
22⅝	16⅜	Niag MP 1.10	102	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
76	62½	NiagM pf4.85	z10	65⅝	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅝
65½	53½	NiagM pf4.10	z60	58	58	58	58	+1
56	48	NiagM pf3.60	z120	49	49¼	49	49¼	
54½	46⅝	NiagM pf3.40	z100	47½	48	47½	48	+1½
22	16⅝	Niag Shr .55h	1	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	
110⅝	87¼	NorfolkWst 6	x68	87½	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝	+ ⅝
30⅛	17¾	Norrisind .80	82	19	19½	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅝
35¼	19⅝	NoAmCar 1	69	24	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	14⅞	NAmCoal .60	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
58⅝	35½	NorAmPhil 1	46	57⅝	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅝
42⅝	25⅝	NoAmRock 2	183	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ¼
104	66	NoARk pf4.75	1	72	72	72	72	— ⅜
26	22⅜	NoARk pf1.35	27	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ¼
19⅞	14⅝	Noeast Ut .94	70	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
35	28⅛	NollIGas 1.68	16	31¾	31¾	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
34¼	23¾	NorInPS 1.14	46	29¾	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅝
65	42¼	NoNGas 2.60	25	47⅝	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
104⅝	103	NoNG pf8.48	z840	105	105⅜	104	105⅜	+1
91	76	NoNG pf5.60	z80	76¼	76¼	75	75	—1¼
89½	77¾	NoNG pf5.50	z30	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
66	41¾	Nor ac 2.60	20	43¼	43¾	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅝
30⅞	23¾	NoStaPw 1.40	27	25¼	25½	25⅛	25½	
65	53½	NSPw pf4 10	z30	55½	55½	55½	55½	—1¼
63½	53½	NSPw pf4.08	z10	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
58⅝	47¾	NSPw pf3.60	z0	51	51	51	51	
53½	33	Jorthroo 1	54	38⅝	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ½
51	33¾	Northp pf1.45	2	39½	39½	39½	39½	
35¼	24	Nwst Airl .45	415	32⅝	33⅛	32½	32¾	— ⅛
38	29¼	NwtBanc 1.20	17	37	37	35½	36½	
27⅞	14¼	Nwst Ind 1.40	120	17¾	18¼	17⅛	18	+ ¼
138½	49½	Nwtlnd pfA5	6	59⅝	59½	59⅝	59½	+ ½
59⅞	47⅛	Nwtlnd ptC5	25	57¾	57⅞	57	57⅝	— ⅝
106	41⅝	Nwstln pf4.20	23	49⅝	49⅝	48¼	49	— ½
84	43⅝	NwstnStlW 2	99	79¾	82	79½	81¼	+1⅝
47⅝	30¼	Norton 1.50	25	34½	34½	34⅛	34½	
51¾	39⅝	NortSim 1.22t	398	47	47	46	46⅛	— ⅝
49⅝	37	NoSim pf1.60	6	43¼	43¼	43⅛	43¼	
28	16	NVF Co	40	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛

O

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
29½	14	Oak Elect .64	39	16⅝	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅝
27⅝	21	Oakite Pd .72	22	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ¼
51½	23½	Occidnt Pet 1	1132	25⅞	25⅞	25	25¼	— ⅝
150½	69	OccidPet pf 4	5	79½	79½	75¾	77	—2
154⅝	69½	OccidP pf3.60	19	76¾	77⅛	75½	75½	—1⅝
79	36½	OccidP pf2.16	2	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	—1⅝
39⅝	19	Ogden Cp .80	83	25¾	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
65½	32	Ogden pf1.87	2	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	—1⅝
30½	23	OhioEdis 1.50	48	24⅞	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
72½	61	Oh Ed pf4.44	z80	62½	64	62½	64	+2
64	53½	Oh Ed pf3.90	z100	57	57	57	57	—1
25⅝	19½	Okla GE 1.08	69	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
24	18	OklaNGs 1.12	16	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
33⅝	22⅞	Olin Corp .88	185	23½	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	19⅝	Omark Ind 1f	12	22¾	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
32¾	16	OneidaLt .70	10	20½	20½	20	20	— ½
28⅛	18	Opelika 1	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
32	22¾	OrangeR 1.20	11	23⅝	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ⅛
52⅝	39¾	Otis Elev 2	22	48	48½	47⅞	48½	+ ½
43¼	25⅝	Outbd Mar 1	97	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	16⅛	Outlet Co .65	14	20⅛	20½	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜
34½	19½	Over Trans 1	21	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅛	
93¾	68½	OwensCg 1.40	24	86	86⅝	86	86⅝	+ ¾
77¾	61¾	OwensIll 1.35	32	67¼	68½	67¼	68½	+ ½
125	104	OwenIl pf4.75	2	114	114	114	114	
78½	67½	OwensIll pf 4	2	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	
25⅝	14⅝	OxfdIndA .60	20	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼

P-Q

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
39½	30⅝	PacGEl 1.50	158	35	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
33½	15	PacInEx .80a	9	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
30½	25⅝	PacLig 1.60	31	25¾	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
43⅝	22⅝	Pac Pet .25e	294	24¾	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	— ⅝
24⅞	18¾	PacPwL 1.28	35	20	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	
28⅝	17⅝	PacSwA .30p	131	27	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	19¼	PacT&T 1.20	48	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
106	88	PacT&T pf 6	z30	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¾
20⅝	13	Pac Tin .60a	12	18	18	17¾	17⅞	
25⅞	18	PalmBch .25	4	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
35½	15⅝	PanASul .77g	50	17	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
31¾	14	Pan Am .20p	473	14⅝	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
40	27	Pann EP 1.60	38	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
37⅝	25⅝	Paprcrft .44b	15	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅝
30	19	Pargas .72	48	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
78	53½	Pargas pf2.64	2	65	65½	65	65½	+2½
38¼	24⅝	ParkeDavis 1	209	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	—1
59¼	45⅝	ParkHan 1.40	1	52	52	52	52	— ⅝
33⅝	16⅝	Park Pen .80	21	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅜
71⅜	31⅝	PennCen 2.40	232	34	34	33½	33⅝	
35⅞	16¼	PennDix .60	26	18	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ¼
21¼	10⅝	Penn Fruit	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
57⅝	44	Penney JC 1	113	55	55	54	54⅛	— ⅞
84	65	Pa. Co pf4.62	2	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	—1
34½	25	PaPwLt 1.60	11	27¼	27¼	26⅞	27	
75½	59⅝	PaPL pf 4.50	z120	63¼	63½	63½	63½	+ ¾
74	57	PaPL pf 4.40	z50	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
65⅜	31¼	Penmwt 1.20a	209	39¼	39¼	37⅝	38¼	— ½
95	50	Penwlt pf2.50	3	61	61	61	61	—1
33	23⅜	Penwlt pf1.25	16	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
58⅝	28	PennzUn .80	116	37⅝	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	41	PennzU pf1.33	11	53⅝	54⅝	52½	53	— ½
35⅝	19⅝	PeopDrg 1.10	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	31⅛	PeopGas 1.96	49	33⅛	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	— ⅜
54⅞	43⅝	PepsiCo 1	120	52⅝	53⅛	52¼	52⅞	+ ⅝
27¼	16½	PepGBot .80a	37	22½	22½	21⅞	22	— ½
58½	11½	Perfect Film	24	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
55⅝	39⅝	Perkin Elm	80	46⅝	47¼	46½	46⅝	+ ¼
46	35⅝	Pet Inc 1.10	5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅝
25½	20⅝	Pet Inc pf	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
25	19⅛	Pet Inc pf.80	5	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ½
50¼	28	PetePaul 1.20	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
48⅝	36	Petrolane .90	6	45	45	44	44	—1¼
34¾	29½	Petrol pf1.37	4	31½	31½	31½	31½	
29⅞	19	Petrim 2.12g	10	22¼	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
100	69¾	PfizerC 1.40a	124	97½	100	97¼	99¼	+1
52½	39⅛	PhelpsD 1.90	103	49¼	50	49¼	50	+ ¾
32⅛	23⅞	Phila El 1.64	28	25⅛	25⅛	24¾	25	
¼	1-16	Phila El rt	4487	5-32	3-16	5-32	3-16	+1-32
103	96	PhilaEl pf 7	z20	98⅝	98¾	98⅝	98¾	+ ¾
76½	63	PhilEl pf4.68	z100	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ¼
75½	58	PhilEl pf4.40	z290	62¼	62¼	62	62¼	+ ¼
70½	56½	PhilEl pf4.30	z20	59½	59½	59½	59½	—1½
63	51	PhilEl pf3.80	z370	55	56	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
35	25⅛	Philip Morr 1	62	34¾	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
67	52	PhilMor pf 4	z150	55½	55½	55½	55½	—1½
35	20¼	Philip Ind .16	100	29⅝	29¾	29	29⅛	— ⅜
38¼	24⅝	Phill Pet .30	332	26¼	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
29¾	20	PhilVH 1.80f	6	22¼	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	
59½	41¾	Pillsbury 1.36	192	56¼	57	56¼	56¾	
29½	13⅞	PionNGas .60	95	15	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
41⅞	30	PitneyBw .68	135	39	39⅝	38⅝	39	
22	13¼	Pit Forg .80	2	16	16	16	16	
112	96	PittFtW pf 7	z90	96¼	97	96¼	97	
72¼	48½	Pittston 1.20b	110	71¼	71¼	69⅞	70⅝	
45	23⅝	Plan Resrch	69	42⅝	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	
78⅛	57½	PloughInc .68	18	75	75	74⅝	75	
141⅝	102⅜	Polaroid .32	897	136¾	139⅝	136⅝	139⅝	
32⅛	19	Portec 1.20	16	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
84⅝	69¼	Porter pf5.50	z10	72	72	72	72	
24½	19	PortGEl 1.22	8	20⅛	20¼	20	20¼	
21¼	12⅝	PotomEl .55d	141	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
50	36½	Pot El pf2.44	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
42	32¼	PPG Ind 1.40	44	36⅛	37	36⅛	36⅝	
29½	25	Premrind .40	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
23	15⅝	Premin pf.90	1	20½	20½	20½	20½	
111¾	82	ProctGa 2.60	152	110	110⅝	109½	110¼	
34¾	14⅞	ProdRsc .28	36	20	20	19	19	
42	18⅝	PubSCol 1.05	49	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
37	25½	PSvcEG 1.64	136	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	
84	71	PSEG pf5.28	z40	74	74	74	74	
80½	66½	PSEG pf5.05	z40	70	70	70	70	
66½	56	PSEG pf4.18	z10	57	57	57	57	
23⅞	20	PSEG pf1.40	5	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
49½	34¼	PubSvIn 2.08	9	39⅝	40½	39⅞	40½	
17	13⅝	PSInd pf1.04	z90	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
15⅝	8	PublkInd .45f	22	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
26¼	20⅝	Pueb Sup .28	1	22½	22½	22½	22½	
24⅞	16⅝	PR Cem 1.10	11	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	
37⅛	26⅞	PugS PL 1.76	16	30⅝	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
60⅝	43	Pullman 2.80	20	47¾	47¾	47¼	47⅜	
33	22⅝	PurexCp .84b	129	25¼	25½	24¾	25⅛	
67¼	51½	Purolatr 1.60	231	61	63⅝	61	63⅝	
63¾	47½	QuakOat 1.40	60	64⅛	67⅜	64⅛	67	
73	62¼	QuakOat pf 3	1	73	73	73	73	
50½	37⅛	QuakStO 1.60	40	50	51	49⅝	49⅝	
		QuakStOil wi	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅛	
35	17	Questor .50	25	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	

R

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
28½	21⅜	RalstonP .60	x21	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25½	
39¾	31¼	RalstP pf1.20	x3	35½	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
47⅝	24⅛	Ranco Inc .92	20	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	
45⅝	18½	RapidAm .75	81	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
134	57	RapA pf2.25	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	
59¾	44½	Raybestos 3	2	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
31	14⅞	Raym Int .80	14	18	18¼	17¾	17¾	
50¼	30⅝	Raytheon .60	68	38⅝	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	
54	34	Rayth pf1.12	11	40	40	39	39	
43⅛	35½	RCA 1	176	41	41⅝	40⅞	41⅛	
108½	80	RCA cv pf 4	13	94½	94½	94	94	
64	53⅝	RCA pf3.50	z20	55½	55½	55½	55⅝	
26⅝	16¼	Reading Co	25	17¾	18½	17⅝	18	
23⅞	14	Reading 2 pf	4	16½	16½	16⅛	16½	
48¾	16¼	RdgBates .25	180	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	27	
49¼	26¼	ReeveB 1.50b	16	28¼	28½	27⅝	27⅝	
19½	12½	ReichCh .50	95	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅝	
17⅝	10	ReliabStr .60	11	10¼	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	
62½	49¾	RelianEl 1.40	18	61⅝	61¾	61	61	
31⅝	30¼	Relian El wi	1	30½	30½	30½	30½	
88	71	RelianEl pf 3	1	86	86	86	86	
59	44⅝	Relian pf1.60	7	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
53⅝	20¼	Republic Cp	119	30½	31⅝	30⅜	31⅝	
53⅝	36⅛	RepubStl 2.50	61	39	39½	38⅝	38⅝	
26	17⅝	Revco DS .20	40	25	25¼	24½	24⅝	
38	22⅛	RevereC 1.50	x12	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	
102½	75	Revlon 1.40	164	97½	97½	96	97½	
44¼	30⅛	Rex Chn 1.50	29	32⅝	32½	32¼	32¼	
57	43¼	RexCh pf2.50	1	46	46	46	46	
45¼	29⅛	Reyn Met .90	215	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34½	
104⅝	74⅝	ReyM pf4.50	6	84	84¼	84	84¼	
50⅝	35¼	ReynTob 2.40	x198	45½	45⅞	45¼	45½	
50⅝	36¼	ReyTb pf2.25	49	50	50	47½	49⅞	
34⅝	20⅛	Rheingold .20	12	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	
32¾	21	Richrdson .80	7	22½	22½	22½	22½	
65	46⅝	RichMerr .90	38	61	61⅝	59⅝	60⅝	
30⅝	19⅝	Riegel Pap 1	9	23⅛	23⅝	23	23	
34⅝	16	RiegelTxt .80	11	17	17⅝	17	17	
20	11⅛	RioGrand .60	24	13¼	13⅝	13	13¼	
13⅞	10⅛	RioGrn pf.80	37	11	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
31	25½	RivianaF .80	9	27¼	27¼	27	27	
9½	3⅝	Roan Sel .85h	222	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
43	30¾	RobshCon .70	39	40	40¼	39⅝	40¼	
38⅝	20½	RobrtnH 1.10	6	23¾	24	23⅝	24	
44⅞	34⅝	RobinsAH .40	8	40⅝	41	40⅝	40⅝	
34	23	Roch GE 1.20	27	27⅝	27¾	27½	27½	
41¼	33	RochTel 1.10	7	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	
35⅝	25½	RockMfg 1.40	15	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½	
120	83	RohmH 1.60b	37	90½	93¼	90¼	93¼	
39	26⅝	Rohr Cp .80	29	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
41¾	30⅝	RollinsInc .18	46	39¾	40½	39⅝	40½	
25½	12¼	Ronson .50b	69	12⅞	13	12⅝	13	
45¼	25½	Roper Cp 1	21	32¼	33⅝	32¼	33⅝	
38⅝	17½	RorerAm .70	x30	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
26	15	RoyCCola .54	45	15½	15½	15¼	15½	
56⅞	42⅝	Royal Dut .2d	101	44⅝	45	44⅝	44⅝	
		Roy Dut fn2d	145	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	
25⅝	9⅝	Royal Ind	37	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
50¾	33½	Rubrmd 1.04	7	47½	47½	47½	47½	
30½	13⅞	Rucker Co	55	16¾	17	16½	16¾	
42¾	14⅝	RussTogs .68	41	18½	18⅜	18¼	18⅛	
51¾	30¾	RyderSys .50	28	48⅛	48⅛	46⅛	46⅛	

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1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
30¼	23½	Safeway 1.10	96	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27⅛	
39½	28⅝	StJosLd 1.80	79	39½	39½	38½	38½	
57¾	40	StLSanF 2.40	11	40½	40½	40⅝	40⅝	
49¼	35⅝	StRegisP 1.60	23	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	
28	21¾	SanDieGas 1	25	24¼	25	24⅛	25	
61⅞	22	Sanders .30	151	29¾	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	
43½	19¼	Sangamo .40	91	28⅝	28⅝	27	27	
40	26⅛	SaFeInd 1.60	128	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28	
13	9	SFe Ind pf.50	2	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	
53½	35	SanFeInt .30	37	41⅞	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝	
24½	14⅝	SarWelScl .50	9	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
31⅞	14	Saturn Ind	26	16⅞	17⅛	16¾	16¾	
23½	17	SavanhE 1.08	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
49⅝	30½	Schaefer Cp	34	49½	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	
44⅝	22	Schenley 1.40	15	26¼	26½	25¼	26	
9⅞	7⅝	Schnley pf.50	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
58¼	40⅝	Schering .80	85	57	57¼	56½	57¼	
14½	6⅝	Schick	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
76	50	SchlitzBr 1.40	10	74½	75½	74½	75½	
110½	82	Schlmbr 1.40	54	106¼	107½	106	107	
26½	10⅝	Scient Resrc	165	15½	16¼	15	15⅝	
35¾	19⅝	SciRe pf1.24k	15	23½	24	23	24	
47½	28	SCM Cp .60b	127	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	
24¾	14	SCOA Ind .60	13	21¾	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	
32	21	ScotLadF .50	11	32¼	32½	32	32	
29⅝	15¼	ScottFetz .80	38	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
32⅝	20⅞	ScottFore .60	19	27	27	27	27	
33½	26½	Scott Paper 1	152	32⅝	33	32½	32⅝	
56½	39	ScovillM 1.40	13	50½	51	50½	50½	
70	48½	Scovill pf2.50	5	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
24⅝	11¼	ScrewBt .20g	7	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅛	
8⅞	6	Scud DuoVst	71	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9¼	8	Scuddr pf.59g	17	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
48½	33¼	SbCLInd 2.20	26	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	
36⅝	16¼	SbdWorld Air	178	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20	
60½	27¼	Seagrve .50b	19	33⅝	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	
48½	35⅝	Searl GD 1.30	x66	38⅞	38⅞	37⅝	37⅞	
74½	60¼	SearsR 1.20a	221	70½	70½	69¾	70	
31¾	18	Seatrain Line	155	27½	28¼	27⅛	28	

(Continued on next page.)

Foreign Stock Indexes

1969	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	127.2	124.4	128.6	107.2
Brussels	94.08	94.09	102.29	91.53
Frankfurt	168.47	168.66	171.89	149.45
London 30	364.8	367.0	520.1	357.4
London 500	142.12	142.83	193.73	140.08
Milan	74.87	74.85	75.08	60.43
Paris	135.9	135.3	135.9	101.3
Sydney	582.40	586.91	638.17	545.39
Tokyo (n)	Closed	160.84	161.84	143.73
Tokyo (o)	Closed	2123.53	2150.10	1748.88
Zurich	363.5	362.1	383.7	310.0

(n) New. (o) Old.

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(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
34¾	29⅝	Sedco .08	18	32	32¾	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
9⅜	6⅞	Seilon 1.05f	25	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	
49½	27⅝	Servmat .80b	x80	29⅞	29⅞	28¾	28¾	— ½
73½	48⅝	Shell Oil 2.40	106	50⅝	50⅝	47½	50½	+ ¾
47	31⅞	ShellTrn .73e	2	32	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅝
		ShellT In.73e	5	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
41	26¾	ShellerGl .80	22	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	— ½
26¾	18⅝	ShellGl pf1.40	1	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
41½	24⅝	ShellGl pf1.35	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
59¾	45½	SherwnWm 2	14	56½	57	56¼	57	+ ¾
47½	27½	Shulton .80b	22	39⅛	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ½
25⅝	12½	Siegel Hl .68	19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
26	16	SierraPac .72	5	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
42	26¾	SignalCo 1.20	x144	27	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝
35½	22¼	Signal pf 1	x11	22½	23	22½	23	+ ½
51	33⅝	Simode 1.10	25	49	49¾	48	49¾	+ ⅜
31	10	SimmPre .10	57	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅞	
69	44	Simmn 1.40a	8	54	54	53½	53⅝	— ⅜
84⅝	63⅞	SimpPat .88b	11	81½	81½	80	80½	—1½
	55	SingerCo. 2.40	76	78⅞	79⅛	78⅜	78¾	— ¼
117½	81	Singer pf3.50	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
49	37	Skelly Oil 1	x51	38⅛	38¼	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
48½	28	Skil Corp. .90	76	32⅞	32⅞	32	32	
41¼	34⅜	Skyline .16	143	36⅛	36⅛	35⅜	35	— ½
50	38	SmithAO 1.40	17	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
48	28⅝	Smith Intl .36	x17	41	41¾	40⅝	41	+ ⅝
53	36	Smith KF 2	48	41½	41¾	41	41⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	24⅛	Smucker .70	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
24	12⅝	SolaBasic .50	33	15½	15½	15	15	+ ⅜
44⅝	26	Soo Lin 2.25e	9	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	17¼	SOS Cons .40	9	23½	23¾	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	24	SCarEG 1.19	3	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ¼
31⅝	24	SouJerG 1.46	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
57⅝	53⅝	Southdwn Inc	14	54	54½	54	54½	+1
24⅝	14⅝	SoeastPS 1.08	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	30	SouCalE 1.40	96	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
29⅝	24⅛	South Co 1.20	180	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
39	29⅝	SouInGE 1.60	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
51⅞	37⅝	SouNGas 1.40	109	43	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅜
46⅛	30⅛	Sou Pac 1.80	51	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
65	44⅝	Sou Ry 2.80a	25	49⅝	49⅝	49	49¼	+ ¼
17⅝	14⅛	Sou Ry pf 1	168	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
30⅝	21½	Swest Airmot	27	25⅝	26⅝	25½	26⅛	+ ⅝
13¾	10⅝	Swest PS .70	87	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅛	Spartan Ind	70	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅜
27	18⅛	SpartanA .60	54	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
16	10⅞	Sparton .40	35	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	40½	Sperry Hut 1	41	54⅝	56½	54⅝	56½	+1⅞
79½	64½	Sperry H pf 3	4	78	78	78	78	+1
55⅝	38⅝	SperryR .47g	943	45½	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	— ½
33⅝	16½	Sprague .40	122	31⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31⅜	— ⅜
23⅝	17	SpringsMill 1	15	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
23⅝	18	SquareD .80	45	21¼	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
67½	44½	Squibb B 1.50	108	63	63	62⅛	62⅛	—1½
78	50	SquibbB pf 2	40	67¼	69½	67¼	68¾	+ ½
52¾	36⅞	StaleyMf 1.40	13	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	— ⅝
50⅝	42½	St Brand 1.58	17	47⅝	48	46⅞	48	+ ⅛
63	54½	StdBrd pf3.50	z50	56	56	56	56	
29	20⅛	StBrPaint .32	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
31½	11½	Std Kollsman	21	14⅝	14½	13⅞	14	— ¼
75	55	StOCal 2.80b	x645	56⅝	57¾	55½	57½	+1½
73¾	51½	StOilInd 2.30	167	51⅝	51½	50¾	51¼	— ½
85⅝	65½	StOilNJ 3.75g	460	66⅞	67¾	66½	67	+ ¼
119⅞	65½	StdOilOh 2.70	84	100⅛	101	99½	99¾	—1¼
63	54	StO Oh pf3.75	z70	55	55	55	55	+1
20⅞	10⅝	St Packaging	27	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
61	35	St Pkg pf1.60	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
28	11	Std Press .44	59	14½	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
15¾	9⅝	StPrudent .66	84	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
54	41⅝	StanWks 1.40	9	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	
33⅞	15	Stanray .60	22	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
22⅞	15¼	Starrett .80	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
50	32¾	StauffCh 1.80	35	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
16¾	9¼	SterchiBr .48	24	12	12¼	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
43½	32⅜	SterlDrug .70	135	41¾	42⅜	41¾	42⅛	— ¼
80¾	62	SterlD pf1.50	5	78⅜	78⅜	78½	78½	—1
65	41¼	StevensJ 2.40	22	45½	46⅛	45½	45¾	
50½	33⅛	StewWar 1.80	3	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
38¼	21⅞	StokeVanC 1	61	31	32	31	32	+1
16⅝	14	StokeVC pf 1	z200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
51	35¼	StoneW 1.90	11	35⅞	36⅛	35¾	36	— ¼
19⅞	13	StoreCont .36	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
62	24½	StorerBdcst 1	98	33	33¼	32	32	—1¼
60⅞	22½	StudeWorth 1	74	46⅞	46⅞	46⅜	46½	+ ⅛
48⅛	26⅞	StuW pfA1.40	34	35	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
30	18¼	SuburbCo .48	34	21⅝	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
45⅝	29¼	Sub Prop 1.80	7	35½	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	SuCrest .80	2	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
43	25	SunChem .40	95	35	35	34⅛	34½	—1⅛
76⅜	50	Sun Oil 1b	41	52¼	52¾	52	52¾	+ ⅞
58¼	39¼	Sun Oil pf2.25	59	40⅝	41	39½	40⅝	— ⅜
32⅞	23½	Sunbeam .80	32	25¼	26⅛	25⅜	25¾	
67	36¼	Sundstrnd .80	72	26⅝	26¼	25¼	25¼	—1
37¾	13¼	Sunsh Mn .32	57	19	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	25	Sup Valu 1.10	34	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ½
225	147½	SuperOil 1.40	8	150	150	149	149	+ ½
41⅝	20	SuamkGn .40	43	28⅞	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
8⅝	6½	SurvyFd .80g	61	7⅛	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	14¼	Swank .60a	23	16	16¼	15¼	16	
35⅝	21¼	Swift Co .48	189	29⅝	30	29½	30	+ ¼
32⅞	22	Swingline .40	23	29½	29¾	29⅛	29⅞	— ⅛
36⅝	27	SybronCo .60	43	35½	36⅛	35½	35⅞	
68	52¾	Sybron pf2.40	1	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
28½	13⅛	Systron Donn	48	27¼	28⅛	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
		T						
45¾	27½	Taft Brd .60	12	33⅝	33⅝	32⅛	32½	—1⅛
30½	18	Talcott Nat 1	26	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
61	26	Talley Ind	362	38¼	38⅞	36½	37⅛	—1⅛
29⅝	19¾	Tampa El .76	20	25⅛	25⅛	24¾	25	— ½
68	41	Tandy Corp	24	66¾	67¾	66¾	67½	+1
25⅞	19½	TappanCo .40	29	25⅜	25⅜	24½	25⅜	
12⅞	6¾	TechMat .23f	41	9⅛	9¼	8¾	9	— ⅛
71½	51¼	Tektronix	25	64	64	63½	63½	—1
45½	28¼	Teledyne	337	42⅝	43⅜	41⅞	42¼	— ¾
86¾	76	Teledyne pf 6	2	85¾	85¾	85½	85½	— ¾
22¾	17⅝	Templeln .25	104	20⅞	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ½
31¾	23⅝	Tenneco 1.32	409	25⅞	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
115½	86	Tennec pf5.50	36	93¼	93½	92¾	93¼	+ 1
37½	30	Texaco 1.60	703	30⅝	31	30½	30¾	— ⅛
35	22¼	TexETrn 1.40	127	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅝
41	24¼	TexGasT 1.48	46	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	
39⅝	24¾	TexGs pf1.50	3	31	31½	31	31½	
39⅞	21	TexGSul .60	445	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
36½	26	Texas Ind 1b	15	36	36⅛	36	36	
140¼	94¾	TexasInst .80	685	125⅛	125⅛	115¼	121⅛	—3⅝
46¾	32⅝	TexOilGs .05	33	44⅛	44⅝	43⅜	44	—1
24¾	17⅛	TexP Ld .45g	3	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	— ½
59¾	50½	TexUtl 1.68	48	56½	57	56½	57	+ ⅜
45	23¼	Textron .90	108	31⅜	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
51¾	35	Textrn pf2.08	3	38¾	38¾	38½	38¾	— ¼
42¼	23¼	Textrn pf1.40	6	30	30	30	30	— ¼
22⅝	11½	Thiokol .40	64	13½	13½	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
48⅞	40⅜	ThomBet 1.04	41	47½	48½	47⅜	48½	+ ⅞
25⅞	18	Thom Ind .40	23	19¼	20¼	19½	20	+ ¼
30⅞	17	ThriftyDr .60	x64	19⅝	19⅞	19¾	19½	— ½
163⅝	36¾	Timeln 1.90a	42	53¼	53½	53	53½	+ ½
49¾	38¼	TimesMir .50	5	46	46	45½	45⅞	— ⅛
40⅝	30½	Timk RB 1.80	37	32¾	32⅝	32½	32½	
35	20½	Tish Rlty .36	29	27	27	26½	26¾	— ½
25⅞	19	Tobin Pkg 1	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
49½	28⅝	ToddShp 1.30	52	47	47¾	47	47	
35½	26	ToledEd 1.60	15	30	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	18⅞	ToolRoll .40b	30	23½	25	23½	24⅜	+1½
66⅛	47⅛	Trane Co .90	86	65	65⅝	65	65⅝	— ⅜
35	25½	TransUn 1.16	x52	32½	33½	32½	33½	+1⅛
48¾	21	TrnWAir .50p	174	28⅞	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	26¼	TrnWAir pf 2	4	27	27¼	27	27¼	
20⅛	13	TranWF .89f	53	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
38¼	23	Transmr .50b	351	27⅜	27⅜	26⅝	26¾	— ½
17⅝	13	Transcon .40	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
27¾	13⅞	Transitl Inv	395	23	23⅛	22¾	23⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	6	Transitron	152	9¼	9½	8¾	9⅝	— ⅛
38	26½	Travelers .80	428	36	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅜
48½	38⅛	Travlers pf 2	13	45⅝	45½	45¼	45½	+ ¼
36⅝	29⅝	TriCont 3.15g	70	34	34	33¾	34	
40⅝	34⅞	TriCon pf2.50	5	35	35¼	35	35¼	— ⅛
37⅞	17½	Trianln 1.25g	22	19⅝	20⅜	19⅝	20⅜	+ ⅞
45	31⅛	TRW Inc 1	109	39½	41⅛	39½	40¾	+ ⅛
101	72	TRW pf4.50	2	83½	83½	83½	83½	—1½
108¾	80	TRW pf4.40	3	94¼	94¼	94½	94¼	
29⅝	8½	TSC Ind .60	74	13¾	13¾	13¼	13½	
21⅞	9⅞	TSC Ind pf1.70	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
17½	14	Tucsn GE .64	26	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
41¾	16½	TwenCnt .50p	95	22	22½	21½	21¾	— ½
		U						
48½	26⅝	UAL Inc 1	467	33⅞	33⅞	32	33	— ⅜
36¾	25⅞	UARCO 1.10	169	34	34¼	34	34¼	
28½	22⅛	UGI Cp 1.20	14	23	23	22⅝	22¾	
26⅛	14¼	UMC Ind .72	168	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	9⅛	Unarco .40	168	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13	+1
36	26⅞	Unil NV .79e	14	34	34	33¾	33¾	
35⅞	27⅞	Un Camp 1	12	34⅛	34½	34	34	— ¼
47¼	39¾	Un Carbide 2	351	41¼	41¼	40½	40½	— ½
20⅛	9⅞	Union Corp	20	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜	
23⅝	17⅛	Un Elec 1.20	88	19	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ¼
104	87½	Un El pf6.40	210	90	90	90	90	+1
72	60¼	Un El pf4.56	z80	62½	62½	62½	62½	
74½	60¼	Un El pf4.50	z250	63½	63½	62½	62½	
65	53½	Un El pf 4	z20	55½	55½	55½	55½	
57	49½	Un El pf3.50	z30	50	50	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
64¾	41⅝	UnOilCal 1.60	271	41⅞	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅜
84	56	UOCal pf2.50	28	57½	57¾	56½	57¼	+ ½
53¾	42⅛	Un Pac Cp 2	101	48	48½	48	48⅜	+ ½
63⅝	40⅛	UnionPacif 2	35	42⅛	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	— ¼
11⅞	7⅛	UnPac pf.40	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
53	37⅛	Unionam 1.40	5	48	48	48	48	— ¼
32	19	Uniroyal .70	86	21¾	21⅞	21½	21¾	
135	100	Uniroyal pf 8	z630	106	106	104	104½	—1
45½	26¾	Unishops .30	65	44⅞	46½	44½	46½	+1¾
81⅛	42	UnitAirc 1.80	121	48¼	48⅞	47½	48½	+ ⅛
15⅞	10¾	Unit Cp .70g	23	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24¼	15⅞	Unit Fin Cal	9	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
87	42	Un Fruit 1.40	23	53	53	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
20¼	12	Unit Ind .20	25	12¾	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
37½	26⅛	Unit MM 1.30	11	30⅝	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	17	Un Nuclr .92f	787	20	21	19	20⅞	+1⅜
9⅞	3¾	Unit Pk Min	72	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
41⅝	33¼	USForS 3.18g	3	35⅝	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ¼
47¾	30	US Fregt 1.40	80	38¼	38½	37⅝	38	+ ½
88	63½	USGypsm 3a	57	63⅞	68⅞	67½	67¾	—1
46½	30	USGyp pf1.80	6	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
32½	21	US Indust .45	615	28¼	28¼	27¼	27¾	— ¼
36	26⅞	US PlyCh .84	46	33⅝	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
93	75	USPCh pf5.50	240	77¾	78	77¾	78	
42½	27½	USFCh pf1.20	66	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
34	21⅛	US Shoe .88	44	25½	26	25½	25½	+ ⅜
65⅛	33	US Smelt 1b	52	44¼	44⅝	44	44	— ½
49	36⅛	US Steel 2.40	222	38⅛	38⅛	37½	37⅝	— ⅜
27⅝	16⅛	US Tobac 1	19	20⅝	21	20½	21	+ ¼
32	20½	Unit Util .88	52	25⅝	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
36	26¼	UnUtil pf1.25	18	31	31½	31	31⅛	+1⅛
48¼	32	UnUtil pf1.50	1	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
34¾	25⅛	UnvLeaf 1.50	10	30	30	29¼	29¼	— ¾
38½	21	UnivO Pd .80	105	23½	23¾	22¼	22⅝	— ⅞
97⅞	64¼	Univsty Cmp	216	93⅝	96	93¼	93¾	— ¼
58¼	37½	Upjohn 1.60	44	53⅝	53½	52¾	53¼	— ½
33⅝	18	Uris Bldg .40	23	22⅞	22⅛	21½	21¾	— ¼
38½	19½	USLIFE .50	60	33¼	34	33½	33⅝	— ¼
46	34¼	USM Cp 1.60	101	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
54¼	42¼	USM pf2.10	3	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	
44	29¾	UtahCon .52a	17	43¾	44½	43¾	44½	+ ½
38¼	31	Utah PL 1.80	12	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ¼
		V						
37½	26½	Valve Cp .40	11	37½	37¼	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	24½	Varian Asso	445	35⅝	35½	34½	35	— ⅜
42	28½	Veeder 1.60	12	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ¾
32⅝	16½	Vendo Co .60	20	17	17½	17	17½	+ ½
47½	31	VF Corp 1	28	33½	33½	32¾	33	— ½
63¼	33½	VictComp .50	22	36	36	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅜
44½	10⅛	Villager .37p	202	12½	12⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅞
32⅞	21	VaElPw 1.12	103	25⅝	25⅝	24⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
102½	100	VaEP pf7.72	z130	102½	102½	102½	102½	
83¾	69½	VaE&P pf 5	z20	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ¾
79	64	VaEP pf4.80	z170	67½	67½	67½	67½	+1
36	23⅞	VonGroc 1.20	28	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ½
26⅞	17½	Vornado	32	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅜
38¾	20⅝	VSI Corp .48	32	27¼	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅜
25⅞	18	Vulcan Mat 1	11	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
23¾	15¾	VWR Unit .72	3	16⅝	17	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
		W						
36⅝	23½	Walgreen 1	12	26⅝	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
47¼	36¾	WalkrH 1.20a	24	46¾	46¾	46½	46¾	— ¼
42⅝	24	Wall Murry 1	7	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	—1⅛
14⅞	7	Walworth Co	22	8⅝	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
52⅞	25½	WardFd 1.10f	35	35½	36	35	36	+ ⅜
34¼	23½	Warnaco .90	17	24¾	24⅞	24¼	24¼	
74½	52½	WarLam 1.10	63	70¾	70¾	70½	70¾	— ⅛
56¼	33⅛	Warn Sw 1.60	36	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
30½	25⅛	WasGas 1.72	5	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
22⅝	12½	WashStl .70	5	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	20⅜	Was Wat 1.28	25	21⅝	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ¼
43⅛	14	Watkin Johns	95	22⅝	23	21½	21½	—1⅛
22⅞	14⅜	Wayn Gos .76	14	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
57¼	29⅜	Way G pf1.60	4	33¼	33¾	32½	32½	—1⅛
23⅝	11⅝	WeanUnit .80	6	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
22¼	16½	Wean pfA1.26	2	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
27¼	16½	Weathrd .50g	2	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
23½	10½	Webb Del E	127	15⅝	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
42⅞	31	Weis Mkt .84	4	36½	36½	36½	36⅛	
10⅞	5½	Welbilt .07e	15	5¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
36⅝	24¼	WescoF 1.37f	17	29½	30¼	29½	30	+ ½
33¼	24⅛	WestTra .25g	1	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
76	58	WPP pf 4.50						
51⅜	24⅞	WstPtP 1.85e	17	27¼	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
44⅜	20	WnAir L .50p	14	28⅝	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅞
44⅛	35¼	Wn Banc 1.30	19	41⅝	41¾	41⅛	41¾	+ ⅜
46⅝	24⅛	WstnPac 2.20	14	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	38	WnUTel 1.40	99	45⅞	46	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
89	80½	Wn Un pf 6	1	82	82	82	82	—1
103¼	83¼	Wn Un pf4.60	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+1
71¼	53⅜	WestgEl 1.80	x179	61½	62⅝	61⅛	62	+1⅛
68½	54	WestE pf3.80	y70	59	59	59	59	
37⅞	25¼	Westvco 1.05	143	28⅝	28⅝	28	28⅛	
46⅞	26¼	Weyberg 1.20	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
44⅞	33	Weyerhsr .80	190	43	43½	42¾	43⅛	+ ½
112	105	Weyhr pf6.75	15	111	111¼	110¾	111	— ¼
37⅛	17⅛	WheelPit Stl	50	20½	20⅝	19½	19⅞	— ⅜
75½	67	WheelPit pf 6	z220	67¾	67⅞	67⅝	67¾	+ ¼
64¾	55¼	WheelPit pf 5	z160	57	58	57	57½	+ ½
62	50	Whirl Cp 1.60	134	60	60⅝	59½	60¼	
39	17½	WhiteCn .43b	43	25	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
39¾	33¼	WhitCn pfB 3	1	33½	33½	33½	33½	
43¼	26¼	WhiteCrss .44	4	32⅝	32⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—1¼
50¾	33⅞	White Mot 2	8	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	33⅞	
32¾	19½	Whittaker	166	25	25	24⅛	24½	— ⅜
53⅝	42⅝	WickesCorp 1	14	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
24	10⅛	WieblStr .20b	55	11½	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
		Will Ross .36	63	65	66½	65	66½	
39⅞	30½	Williams Bro	41	34⅞	34⅞	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
33½	30½	Wms pf wi	6	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	— ⅜
36¾	32	WinnDix 1.62	31	34⅞	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜
37⅛	32⅞	Winn Dixie B	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
26⅞	20½	WisElPw 1.40	23	22¾	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
22	15¼	WisPSvc 1.10	17	17⅝	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
43⅞	23½	Witco Ch .92	25	26	26	25	25¼	— ¾
21	14⅛	Wolv WW .50	25	17	17	16½	16½	— ½
23⅞	16⅞	Womelco .42	19	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18¼	— ½
47⅝	22	Woods Cp .48	77	34⅝	34⅞	32	33⅝	—1
43⅝	28¼	Woolwth 1.20	90	37⅞	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛	— ⅜
60¾	43	Woolw pf2.20	9	57	57	56¼	56¾	— ¼
30⅝	12⅛	World Airwy	15	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
123	105½	Wrigley 3a	3	115½	115¼	115½	115½	— ½
23½	14⅞	Wurlitzer .80	16	16⅝	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
		X						
115	85¼	Xerox Cp .60	385	105¾	105¾	104	105	—1¼
65⅝	28¼	XTRA Inc	31	45½	45½	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
		Y						
25	19⅛	YngstSD 1.20	7	21	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
		Z						
55⅝	40⅝	Zale Corp .64	39	46⅞	47	46¼	46½	— ⅞
40⅞	37½	Zale pf A.80	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
67¼	42¼	Zapata Norn	201	44⅝	45	43⅞	44⅞	+ ¼
46	32½	Zayre Corp	16	43⅛	43⅛	42¾	43	
58	35⅞	ZenithR 1.40	275	41	41	40	40⅛	— ½
34½	20¾	Zurn Ind .28	24	25⅛	25⅛	24½	24⅞	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual ra tep cossulkt dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Payable n stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or pad this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue p—Paid ths year, dvidend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1968 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock durng 1968, estmated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

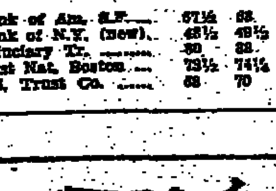
vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Bid.
Bank of Am. S.F.	67¼	68	67½
Bank of N.Y. (new)	48½	49½	48¼
Fiduciary Tr.	80	88	80
First Nat. Boston	73½	74½	73½
U.S. Trust Co.	68	70	67½



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Reference: First Jersey National Bank, Jersey City, New Jersey

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$1.69⅞	$1.60½
Wheat 2, hard, c.i.f. bu.	1.29⅛	1.82¾
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.41⅞	1.27⅞
Oats 3 white bu.	.84⅞	.91½
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu.	1.60⅛	1.64¼
Cocoa Accra lb.	*.50⅛	.44⅛
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.48½	.37½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.16⅛	.15½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	99.00	89.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton.	66.00	63.50
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	32-34	24-25
Lead, spot lb.	.15½	.13
Copper elec. lb.	52½	42½
Tin, (Straits), lb.	1.68½	1.57½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb.	.15½	.13⅛
Silver N.Y. oz.	2.00	1.96
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	411.6	381.6

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Domestic sugar futures: No sales.

World sugar futures: March '70 3.44-45, May '70 3.49-51, July '70 3.52, Oct '70 3.51 b, Nov. '70 3.64 n.

Wool futures: Dec. 112.3 b, March '70 114.0 b, July '70 115.0 b, Oct. '70 116.0 b, Dec. '70 116.0 b.

Wool tops futures: Dec. 157.4 b, March '70 158.7 b, May '70 159.4 b, Oct. '70 160.0 b.

Cocoa futures: Dec. 43.96, Sept. '70 43.30, Dec. '70 42.33, March '71 42.00.

Copper futures: Dec. 70.20, Jan. '70 68.45, March '70 66.50, May '70 64.40, July '70 62.35, Sept. '70 60.95, Oct. '70 60.10, Dec. '70 59.40.

Cotton futures No. 2: Dec. 26.75 b, March '70 27.73 b, May '70 28.30 b, July '70 28.40 b, Oct. '70 26.65 b, Dec. '70 26.60 b.

Silver futures: Dec. 197.40, Jan. '70 199.50, March '70 204.00, Sept. '70 216.00, Dec. '70 221.10, Jan. '71 233.00.

Rubber futures: Jan. '70 24.75 b, March '70 25.00, May '70 24.75.

Coffee B futures: No sales.
Raw hide futures: No sales.

a—Asked. b—Bid. n—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Dec	1.35¾	1.35¾	1.35¼	1.35⅜	1.35¼
Jul	1.35¼	1.36	1.34⅞	1.35	1.35
Mar	1.38¼	1.39	1.38⅛	1.38¾	1.38½
Jul	1.35¾	1.36	1.34⅝	1.35	1.35
Sep	1.38	1.38	1.37⅛	1.37½	1.37½
CORN					
Dec	1.17⅞	1.18½	1.17⅞	1.17⅞	1.18
Mar	1.23¼	1.23½	1.22⅞	1.23	1.23½
May	1.26¾	1.27¼	1.26⅛	1.26½	1.26¾
Jul	1.28¼	1.29¼	1.28½	1.28½	1.28⅝
Sep	1.25⅝	1.25¼	1.24¾	1.24¾	1.25⅛
OATS					
Dec	.60¾	.61⅛	.60¾	.60⅞	.60½
Mar	.65¼	.65½	.65⅛	.65⅛	.65⅝
May	.67⅛	.68	.67⅜	.68	.67⅝
Jul	.67½	.67½	.67⅛	b.67¼	.67
Sep	.68⅛	.68⅝	.68⅛	b.68⅝	.68½
RYE					
Dec	1.13¼	1.13½	1.13¼	1.13½	1.13½
Mar	1.17	1.17	1.16½	1.16⅝	1.17⅛
May	1.20¾	1.21	1.20½	1.20¾	1.21
Jul	—	—	—	1.19½	1.20⅛
Sep	—	—	—	—	—
SOYBEANS					
Nov	2.43½	2.44¼	2.43	2.43	2.43½
Jan	2.49½	2.50¼	2.49⅛	2.49⅛	2.49½
Mar	2.55¼	2.55⅜	2.54⅝	2.54⅝	2.55
May	2.58⅜	2.587	2.58	2.58	2.58⅛
Jul	2.59⅞	2.60¾	2.59⅞	2.60	2.59¾
Aug	2.56¾	2.56⅞	2.56¼	2.56¼	2.56⅛
Sep	2.47½	2.47½	2.47¼	2.47½	2.47½
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	9.90	9.90	9.78	9.84	9.79
Jan	9.35	9.35	9.22	9.27	9.20
Mar	8.92	8.92	8.82	8.89	8.77
May	8.72	8.77	8.68	8.76	8.68
Jul	8.65	8.70	8.58	8.70	3.54
Aug	8.55	8.60	8.50	8.59	8.52
Sep	8.30	8.32	8.25	8.29	8.26
Oct	8.20	8.20	8.11	a8.13	a8.10
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	70.40	70.40	68.70	69.20	70.50
Jan	69.85	69.85	68.40	68.75	70.09
Mar	70.25	70.40	69.05	69.55	a70.50
May	71.00	71.00	70.25	70.45	71.30
Jul	71.90	71.90	71.20	71.50	72.10
Aug	71.75	71.75	71.25	a71.40	72.00
Sep	69.65	69.70	69.60	a69.60	a69.90
Oct	68.10	68.10	68.10	a69.30	a68.25
CHOICE STEERS					
Dec	28.65	28.85	28.65	28.65	28.70
Jan	—	—	—	a28.70	a28.60
Feb	28.85	28.92	28.85	28.92	a28.80
Apr	29.35	29.50	29.35	29.47	29.40
Jun	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.45
ICED BROILERS					
Nov	25.60	25.82	25.60	25.82	25.57
Jan	26.47	26.65	26.45	26.65	26.47
Mar	27.35	27.50	27.35	27.50	27.30
May	27.50	27.55	27.50	27.55	27.35
Jul	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.35

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Market Summary

Nov. 3, 1969

Most Actives—New York

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
Cont Data	134,200	116¾	+2
Int Tel Tel	123,000	57¼	— ⅝
Occiden Pet	113,700	25¼	— ⅜
Bermec Cp	97,600	9¾	
Natomas	96,000	59⅝	—6⅛
Sperry Rnd	94,300	45½	— ⅛
Polaroid	89,700	139¼	+2½
CNA Finl	85,200	28	
Gulf Oil	84,300	32⅝	+ ½
Cont Oil	84,100	28⅛	— ⅜
Bunk Ramo	80,900	14⅝	
Elect Music	80,500	6⅝	— ⅛
City Invest	79,900	34⅝	— ⅛
Un Nuclear	78,700	20⅞	+1⅜
Texaco	70,300	30¾	— ⅛

Volume, all stocks, 11,140,000 shares. Volume, 15 stocks, 1,391,900 shares. Ratio, 15 stocks, 12.5 percent. Average price, 15 stocks, $43.40. New 1969 highs, 35; lows, 12. Issues traded in: 1,606. Advances, 849; declines, 704; unchanged, 253.

N.Y. stock index: 54.41 —0.04; industrial: 57.36 —0.06; transportation: 43.67 —0.07; utility: 41.62 +0.07; finance: 73.89 —0.26.

Most Actives—American

NatHlth Ent	144,300	15	+2
Wyle Labs	136,100	10⅝	— ¼
Syntex	90,300	73	—1⅝
Milgo Elect	0,600	53½	—2⅝
UnIndCp wt	54,700	1-16	
Birt Pet	46,100	13⅜	— ¼
AMK wt	42,700	9⅜	+ ⅛
NY Times A	42,700	49⅛	— ⅞
Four Seasns	42,500	84	—2¼
LoewsTh wt	41,600	18	

Approx total stock sales	4,010,000
Stock sales year ago	4,330,020

Am. stock index:

High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
$28.56	$28.09	$28.31	—$.06

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	855.07	860.68	847.41	854.54	— 1.45
20 RR	200.30	201.18	198.95	200.41	+ 0.21
15 Util	118.83	119.47	117.75	118.87	— 0.15
65 Stk	286.71	288.35	284.34	286.68	— 0.22

Standard & Poor's

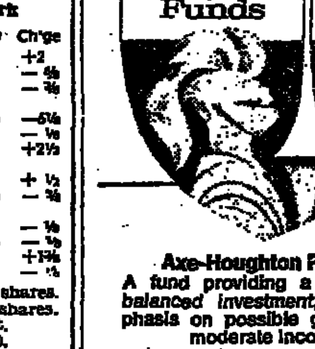
	High	Low	Close	Change
425 Industrials	107.47	105.69	106.72	—.4
20 Railroads	42.16	41.52	41.99	+.06
55 Utilities	61.29	60.20	60.96	+.23
500 Stocks	97.82	96.19	97.15	—.09

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sell	*Short
Oct. 31	417,840	483,740	4,256
Oct. 30	377,487	502,525	5,009
Oct. 29	405,632	544,713	4,963
Oct. 28	435,185	554,351	3,451
Oct 27	498,189	578,353	4,414

* These totals are included in the sales figures.



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American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
14⅜	5⅜	Aber Pet	.07	7	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	5	Acme Hamil		10	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
11½	4⅛	Acme Prec		51	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
27½	10⅛	Adams Russl		12	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
25⅛	11¼	Aerodex Inc		33	17½	17½	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	11¼	AeroFlow	.30	9	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
32½	14⅜	Aerojet	.50a	9	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
32	14	Aeronca	.10g	29	17	17	16½	16½	— ½
16¾	9⅛	AerosotT	.76f	25	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
14⅛	6⅜	Aerovox	Cp	12	7⅛	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅛
21⅜	10½	AIC Photo		2	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅜
22¼	9	Aiken Ind		18	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
50¾	31¾	Aileen Inc		56	37½	37¾	37	37	— ⅛
16⅞	5½	AIM Cos		29	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
7½	2⅞	Airlift Intl		336	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅞	Airpax El	.20	8	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
28	8¾	Air Invest		36	11⅛	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
17¾	10⅛	Alrwick S	.25	11	12⅛	13	12½	13	+ ⅝
40	17	Ajax Ma	.30g	9	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
42	31	Alan Wd	1.60	2	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ½
19	9¼	Alaska Airl		131	16⅛	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
49½	19⅝	Alaska Inter		24	42	42⅛	41⅜	41⅜	
14⅝	11	Aldon Ind		8	13¼	13½	12¾	13⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	6¼	All Am Eng		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
29⅜	11	Allegh Airl		127	15⅜	15⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— 1⅛
21½	5	Alles Airl wt		12	18⅜	19¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
24½	10	AllegCorp wt		7	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
43¾	20½	Allen El	.76f	34	27⅞	27⅞	25½	26⅞	— ⅜
22⅜	11¾	Allied Ind		3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
14⅞	5½	Allied Art		30	11¼	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
29¾	13	AlliedCtl	.22g	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
16¾	10¼	Allison Sil	.20	10	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
51⅝	20½	AlloyUnl	.10e	69	27½	27¾	25⅝	26¾	— ⅜
27⅜	15	AirghtAu	.54	15	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
12½	5	Alpha Indust		15	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
13½	6¼	Alsco Inc	A	11	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅜	8⅜	AltamilCp	.20	28	11	11⅜	11	11½	+ ⅛
23	13½	Alter Fds	.50	1	16	16	16	16	— 1⅛
62	52	Alcoa Pfd	3.75	2150	54	54⅞	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	9⅞	AlumSpec	.44	2	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	6⅛	Amco Indust		1	8½	8½	8¼	8½	
14⅜	7¾	Ameco Inc		23	11⅜	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
20¾	11	A AutVnd	.20	19	13¾	13¾	12⅜	13⅛	— ⅜
29½	12⅜	AmBitrit	.60	58	13¾	13¾	12½	12⅜	— ⅞
37½	11	ABkStra	.30b	38	12⅜	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—1½
35⅝	21⅛	AmBrdgM	.32	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
23¼	15	Am FinA	1.10	11	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ⅛
22⅜	18¾	AmFin pf	1.50	2	19½	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4½	A Israeli	.21g	11	5⅜	5½	5¾	5⅝	— ⅛
71	38¼	AmMfg	1.75g	2	42⅞	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
42¾	27	Am Med	.12	28	41¾	41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
22½	12	Am Mot Inns		111	21⅝	22¼	21	21⅞	— ⅜
34	2	Am Petr	.35g	14	21½	21½	21½	21½	
11⅛	9¾	Am RIFT	.70g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
17½	6¼	AmSaf Equip		14	8⅜	8½	8¼	8½	
24¾	14¼	AmTech	.15g	70	24	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	12	Ames DS	.92f	2	15	15	15	15	
18⅛	6½	AMK wt		427	9⅜	9⅝	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
30½	17¾	AmpcoMot	.60	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
61⅜	35⅜	Amrep Corp		190	54½	54⅝	53	54⅜	+ ⅜
19½	13⅜	Anderson	.36	4	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
11⅜	6¼	AndreaRa	.25	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	2¼	vIAndy Gard		7	3⅞	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
28⅞	19¼	Angelica	.18	14	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
8	3¾	Anglo Lautro		65	3	3	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	11⅜	Anoki Co	.54	21	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
24	13	Anthony Pool		11	17½	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	AO Indust		167	5¾	6	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
18½	12½	API Inst	.10g	107	17⅜	19⅜	17⅜	19⅜	+ 1⅝
28⅛	17	APL Corp		47	27	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅝
22¼	16⅞	APL pf	C1.06	4	22¾	22¾	22	22	
21⅜	13¾	APL pfB	.50	11	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
13⅜	6¼	Apollo Indust		4	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
32⅝	19	Applied Data		15	23⅛	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
20⅞	7½	Applied Dev		29	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
27¼	14½	Aquitain Cda		37	16⅛	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
9¾	3¾	Argus Inc		4	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19½	Ark Best	.30g	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
37⅛	26	ArkLGas	1.70	60	30	30	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅜
31½	18	Arrow Elect		2	26	26¼	2	26½	+ ½
62	40	Arundel Corp		1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ¼
25	10⅞	Arwood	.40	3	12¼	12¼	12	12	
42⅜	17⅝	Asamera Oil		235	19	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅜
23½	14¼	AssdBalby	.60	22	20⅞	20⅞	20	20⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	AssdFdSf	.20	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
56½	35⅜	AssdProd	.40	7	48½	48½	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Astrex Inc		33	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
29⅞	15⅛	Astrodata		68	22⅛	22⅝	21¾	22⅜	— ⅜
9⅛	3⅜	Atco Chem		17	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	
60¾	27⅜	Athlone Ind		84	34¾	34⅝	33½	34¼	— ½
38¾	17¾	AtlcoFin	.40a	8	17⅜	17¾	17½	17¾	
36½	26¼	AtlCLCo	1.20a	1	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
35¼	30	Att Richf	wt	26	30	30½	30	30	
75	37¼	Attas M	2.05a	47	70	70⅜	70	70⅜	+ 1⅝

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
5½	2¾	AtlasCorp	wt	25	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
50¾	22¼	Austral Oil		111	30½	30⅝	28⅝	28¾	— ⅜
17½	6⅝	Auto Bldg		44	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	
110	63¼	Auto Data	P	60	107	107	104½	103¾	—3¼
43	20⅛	Autamat	Rad	59	36¾	37⅛	36	36	— ⅜
27	13½	AutoSHP	.50b	5	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
36⅝	19	AVC Corp	.50	23	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅛
13¾	5¾	Avco Corp	wt	62	7⅜	7½	7¼	7¼	
17½	3⅜	Avien Inc		11	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅞	Avis Ind	.40f	18	11¾	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
43	31¼	Avondl	1.20b	1	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛

B

29⅝	15⅛	BACM	Indust	6	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
31⅞	20	Baker	Ind .24	13	28	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
11¼	6¼	Bald	Sec .15g	3	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
24⅝	9	Ball	Co .48	13	9⅜	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅜
18⅝	9¼	Banff	Oil	54	18¾	19¼	18¾	19⅛	
7½	2¾	BangPunt	wt	22	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
41	21¾	Bankatl	.27h	2	35	35	35	35	
18½	7¾	Banner	Indus	19	9	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	15½	BarbLynn	.32	17	16¼	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
36	17½	Barnes	Eng	6	20⅛	20⅞	20¾	20⅜	— ⅜
18¾	8½	Barnwell	Ind	9	8⅞	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
28⅜	17	Barry	RG	2	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅜
29½	17¾	BarryWr	.30	19	25½	25½	25	25	— ⅜
22½	8¾	Bartell	Med	4	10¼	13½	13¼	13¼	
13⅛	7¾	Barth	Sp	33	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
31½	13	Barton	Cand	51	17⅜	17⅜	16	16	—1⅛
16	6	Baruch	Fost	35	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
42½	17¼	Beck	Ind	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	— ⅛
39	22¼	Beco	Ind 1	3	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	7½	Bell	Electrn	28	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	39¼	BellTelC	2.50	8	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	29⅜	Benrus	Corp	19	34⅜	34½	33½	33½	— ⅛
33	24½	BergBrun	.24	18	29½	30¾	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
64¼	42¼	Berg B	pf1.15	5	48¾	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ⅜
22	8½	Bertea	Corp	2	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
24	9¾	Beth Cp	.30g	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
41	22	Beverly	Ent	99	38¾	38¾	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
64¾	32	Bickford	.80p	z150	32½	32½	32½	32½	
22¾	9⅝	Big	Apple	10	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	
26½	17⅞	Big Bear	A 1	3	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
48⅜	29⅛	Binney	1.30	2	32⅜	32⅜	32½	32½	— ½
14⅜	5¼	Bishop	Ind	35	7	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
15½	4⅞	Bloomfld	Bld	94	7⅜	8⅛	7⅜	8	+ ⅜
13¼	7⅜	Bluebird	Inc	44	7¾	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
35½	17¾	Bohack	.70f	30	29⅝	29¾	29	29¼	+ ½
31⅜	14	Botany	Ind	34	19¾	19¾	19¼	19½	
10¾	4⅜	Bowling	Corp	17	7	7	7	7	
13	5⅝	Bowmar	Inst	25	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	19	Bowne	Co .16	11	26⅜	27½	26⅜	27½	+ ½
39½	14⅜	Bow	Vall .10	55	17	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	10⅜	Bradford	.60a	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅝
20⅜	8	Branovwin	1	2	21½	21½	21½	21½	
30½	8	Bran Airwat		34	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
21½	9½	Bran Airw	A	49	13⅞	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
25½	13⅜	BrosCanLt	la	54	13⅞	15⅜	13½	15½	— ⅜
30⅝	21	Braun	En .32	6	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
20	12	BrAmTb	.51g	1	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
20½	11⅝	BrAmTr	.51g	4	11½	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+ ⅝
23½	13½	Brit Pet	.47g	461	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
		Br Pet	fn.40g	14	13	13	13	13	
37½	24½	Bro Dar	Ind	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	5	Brody Sts	.16	10	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	13	BrkPerk	.20a	14	20⅞	20⅞	20	20	— ⅛
23	18⅝	BrwnFA	.40b	2	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
21⅜	15	BrwnFB	.40b	3	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
	6¾	BrownF	pf.40	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅜	7	BTU	Eng .28	25	7⅜	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Buehler	Cp	3	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
26⅜	11¼	Bucilind	.10d	12	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅜	Bundy	Corp 1	21	19	19¾	19	19½	+ ⅛
48⅞	34⅜	Burns	WJ .60	8	48	48	48	48	
7¾	4	Burr	Inc	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	15	Burtir	Av .20b	11	18⅜	19⅞	17⅞	18⅝	
32⅞	19¼	Buttes	Gs Oil	80	26⅛	26½	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
21¼	10	Byers	.30a	4	11¼	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅛

C

15½	8¼	Cablecom	Gn	46	14⅝	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
23	13¾	Caldor	.94f	15	16⅛	16⅛	15¾	16	— ⅛
37½	18⅛	Calcoma		231	20	32¾	19⅝	32½	+22⅛
12⅜	⅞	Campbl	Chib	188	12	12¼	11¾	12	
		CamsChib	fn	6	10⅝	11	10¾	11	
23½	9⅛	CampbM	.30	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	5¼	CdnExp	G&O						74 5 15-16 5 15-16 5 13-16 5 13-16
25½	9⅜	Cdn	Gridoil	19	11¾	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	12½	Cdn	Javelin	42	15	15	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	⅞	Cdn	Marconi	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
64⅞	27⅜	Cdn	Sup	Oil	28	9⅝	10⅜	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	9⅜	Canavan	.80f	35	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
21½	6⅝	Canoga	Ind	25	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23⅝	9	Cap	Ind .32g	13	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
19⅛	13¼	CapitolPd	.15	12	17¼	17¼	17	17	
50⅜	29¼	Career	Acad	11	46⅜	47⅞	46⅝	47⅜	+ ⅛
24⅛	⅞	Caresse	.30a	16	11¼	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛
103	83¼	Carnaby	.40	4	102½	102½	102½	102½	
21⅜	13¾	Caro Pipe	.72	1	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
81½	62½	Caro Pl	pf 5	2220	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ⅛
26⅜	20⅛	CastleAM	.80	5	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	
16⅜	6⅛	Castleton	Ind	81	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	— ⅛
35⅜	16⅛	Cavitron	Cp	28	23¾	24¼	23¾	24	— ⅛
16⅛	5½	CBK	Agron	9	5⅜	5¾	5¾	5¾	
26⅞	11⅜	Celtic	Craft	16	13	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
28¼	19¼	CentSec	3.45g	6	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	16½	Centry	El .60	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
14¾	5	Century	Geo	12	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅜
14½	8½	Centryind	.24	3	12¾	13	12¾	13	
16	8⅜	Certified	Cp	38	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	
24⅜	14½	ChadMill	.05g	13	20½	20½	20¼	20⅜	
38¼	18⅜	Chamuh	.16e	29	31	31⅜	30	30½	— ⅜
14¾	12	Chan	Gas .64	2	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
27¾	13⅜	Chelsea	.24	22	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
27½	19⅜	Cherry	Burr	3	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
42	31½	ChiRivt	1.60a	1	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	
25¾	10¼	Christian	Oil	55	14	14¼	13⅝	14	— ⅛
17	4¼	Chromalloy		137	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	17¾	Circle K	.32	8	25⅛	25⅝	25	25	
66½	38	CircuitF	1.55	56	59¼	60⅛	59½	60½	
26½	12⅛	Citizens F	.32	5	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
16	9¾	CityGsFla	.50	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
15⅛	6¼	Clark	Cable		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	Clarostat		12	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
69⅜	39	CMI	Corp	5	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
22⅛	10	Coburn	.30	34	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	22	Coff Mat	.60	26	27⅛	27⅛	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅜	CohuElec	.15	47	9⅛	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
14½	10½	Cole Drug	.25	31	14⅜	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
45⅛	20⅜	Cole Natl	.44	3	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
44⅛	26½	ColecInd	.16	14	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
63⅞	35½	Coleman	.70	14	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	7½	Colon Snd	.30	15	8½	8½	8½	8½	
46½	27½	Comlnco	1.40	12	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ½
23⅜	15¾	Comi Mt	.60	7	22	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅜
38⅜	23½	Comodor	.02g	33	30	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	20¾	CompDv	1.40	11	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
38⅞	12¾	Compr Inc	.22	25	17⅜	17⅜	16¼	16¾	—1½
31⅝	19¼	CompDes	.70	13	23½	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
14	5⅞	CompuDyne		16	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	9½	Comput	Appl	29	15	15	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅜	Comput	Eq	16	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
17⅜	6¼	Comput	Instn	48	11	11	10¾	11	
25	7¾	Comput	Inv	60	13½	14¾	13	14¾	+ 1⅛
34⅞	10	Comput	Sc	69	17¾	17¾	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
31½	14½	Computest		30	29¼	30⅛	29¼	30⅛	+ ⅛
64⅜	37	Comp	Softw	18	60¼	60½	59¾	60⅛	+ ⅛
35	13¼	Conchem	.70	28	14⅛	15	14½	15	
21	15	ConcrdF	.30d	85	18½	18½	17½	17½	— 2⅜
35⅞	21¼	Condec	Corp	14	26	26⅜	25¾	26	+ ⅛
13¾	13½	Conductron		5	20	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
12½	6	Connelly	Con	10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
23¼	12¾	Connrex	.55	3	14	14	14	14	
25¼	13¼	Conroy	Inc	9	16½	16½	16½	16½	
7½	2¾	Con	Con Fair	90	3	3	1-16	2	13-16
26⅜	7⅝	Con Nat	Sh A	7	10¾	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	18⅛	Con	Oil Pwr	1	25¼	25½	24⅜	24⅜	— ¾
21	12	Con	Refining	21	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
83⅜	34¼	Cont	Conr	52	36	36½	35	36¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	2¾	Cont	Mailer	31	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
14½	10½	Cook	Elec	38	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
20½	9¾	Cook	Ind	28	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅜	Coops	Jar .50	17	13½	13½	12¾	12¾	
46⅛	16⅛	Core	Inc	21	40⅜	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅜
51⅛	16⅜	CorBik	1.20	2	40¾	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅜
20½	7	Cosmodyne		33	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
40½	31¼	Creole	2.60a	18	31¾	32¼	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	6½	Cresimont		32	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅛
32	23¾	Crompin	1.40	13	24⅞	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
39⅞	22⅛	CrownPet	.60	6	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
18⅞	16⅛	Crystal	Oil	11	17⅜	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
26⅝	16⅜	Cubic	Corp	93	23⅜	25½	23⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
18½	9	Curtis	Maths	14	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
32½	20½	Cutler	A .44	32	27	27½	27	27½	

D

10½	7⅜	Dalich	.10g	12	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅛	10¼	DamonCr	.40	25	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
73⅛	39½	Damon	Eng	12	70	70⅛	69¾	69¾	— ⅞
25½	21⅛	Danie	.18g	10	24⅛	25	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
10½	5	Daryl	Indus	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	7½	Data	Conl	38	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅜
60¼	23⅝	Data	Process	180	36⅜	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅜
27⅞	12⅜	DataProd	Cp	194	18⅛	18¼	17½	17⅞	

E

21⅞	11¼	Eagle Cle	.25	32	14	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
25½	15¼	E Schelb	.64	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8½	Earth	Resrce	41	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅛	East	Air Dev	17	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
32½	25	East	Co .40	2	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
17½	6⅛	Easth	Frt W	2	8¾

American Stock Exchange Trading

Continued from preceding page.

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
	4½	Ormand Ind	21	6⅛	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
	6¾	OSullivan .50	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
	23⅝	OverhdDr .60	3	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
	5⅝	Oxford Elec	12	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
	12	OxfrdEl pf.56	z100	12½	12½	12	12	—1
	19⅞	OxfdFst 1.60r	7	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	
	6⅝	Ozark Airline	23	7¼	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛

P-Q

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
	4⅝	P&F Indust	31	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ¼
	5¼	Pac Cst Prop	31	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
	21⅛	PGE 6pf 1.50	8	21¼	22	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
	18⅝	PGE pf 1.37	4	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
	17	PGE 5pf 1.25	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
	16⅜	PG rdpf 1.25	5	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
	16⅝	PG rdpfA1.25	2	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
	15	PG 4.80pf1.20	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
	15	PG 4.50pf1.12	3	15½	15½	15½	15½	
	14⅛	PG 4.36pf1.09	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
	30	PacHold .60b	37	33⅜	33½	32¼	32½	—1
	22⅝	P Hold pf1.20	2	25	25	25	25	
	4½	Pac Indus	22	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
	62	Pac.Lt pf4.75	z1330	62¾	63⅝	62½	62½	
	59	Pac Lt pf4.50	z100	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	+ ¾
	57	Pac Lt pf4.40	z20	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
	15⅞	PacNwTel 1	26	16⅜	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
	62⅞	PacP&L pf 5	z150	64½	66	64½	66	+1¼
	6½	PacSwAir wt	42	16¼	16½	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
	14⅝	PallCp A .32	16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
	6⅝	Pantasote .41f	23	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
	12⅛	Parmnt Pkg	7	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	7⅜	Park Ch .30a	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
	9⅛	Park Ele .61f	21	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
	10⅝	Parklan Hos	19	11½	11⅞	11½	11¼	— ⅛
	6⅝	PatoCon .10g	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	20	Poet Elder	77	26⅞	27½	26	26	— ½
	9⅝	Penn En .50a	x44	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
	17	PennTra .60a	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
	7⅛	PenobSh .40g	5	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
	3⅜	Pentron El	38	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
	26⅜	Pep Boys .84	5	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	
	30⅝	PEPI Inc	34	39¾	39¾	37½	39¼	—1½
	28⅞	Permaneer	28	39¾	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
	8⅞	PhilLgD .87g	10	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
	18⅛	PhilipScr .20	16	25	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅞	PhoenixS .97f	402	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
	8⅛	Piasecki Airc	5	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
	32	Pickwick Intl	14	51⅞	51⅞	51	51	—1
	15	Pioneer Plas	4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
	11⅝	PionerSy .44f	26	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
	29¾	Pittway .60b	14	36⅛	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ¼
	7½	Pit WVTr .54	13	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	
	10½	PKL Co	23	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
	21½	PlacerDe .25f	5	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
	16½	Plant Ind	133	42⅞	45⅛	42⅞	44	+ ⅛
	16⅛	Plaza Group	35	22	22	21	21	—1⅛
	12½	Plume Atwod	8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	12⅞	PlyGem 1.02f	9	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
	6¼	PlyRub B .25	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
	17	Pneu Scal .80	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
	18⅞	Pneumo Dyn	25	20⅝	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	
	4⅝	Polarad El	13	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	17½	Poloron 1.53f	17	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
	12	Polychr 1.22f	19	16	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
	10	Polymer .31f	z550	12⅞	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅛
	22⅝	Potter Inst	250	37⅞	39¼	37½	38⅞	—1⅛

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
14⅞	10½	Pow Con .44	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	11⅛	Prairie Oil	18	14⅛	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¾
22⅛	15½	Pratt Lamb 1	2	17	17	17	17	
46¾	40	PrattL pf2.25	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	—1
81	34	PrentHall .68	10	50	50½	49¾	50¼	+ ¼
23⅛	13	PresRlt B .30	7	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	10½	Preston .14g	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	ProlerSt .65g	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Prov Gas .64	4	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
31⅞	18½	PrudRsrc .83	366	31½	33⅞	31	32½	+2½
33	23½	PrudBldg .28	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	8⅛	PubcoPet .15	70	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
18⅞	6⅛	Puritan Fash	25	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	21⅛	Pyle Natl .60	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	8⅛	Pyroll Co .20	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛

R

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
35½	23¼	Ramada .24	95	30⅞	30⅞	29¾	30½	
13	5⅞	Ramer Ind	11	7	7	6⅞	7	
44⅛	18	Rand Comp	56	43⅛	43⅛	43¼	43⅝	— ⅜
14⅛	6¼	Rapid Am wt	82	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅛	Rath Pack	15	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
23	7⅛	Reading Ind	16	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	20	Realinv 1.30a	2	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21¾	
35	14	RealtyE .25e	25	15½	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	4	REDM Corp	27	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	
57¼	31½	Rodman .22g	164	45¼	46	44½	45⅝	+ ⅝
13⅛	4½	Reeves Ind	53	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
35⅛	13⅛	Reeves Telec	88	21	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	35	Rell Ins 2.20a	z100	39	39	39	39	
14¼	13⅛	Remco Ind	31	22¼	23	22¼	23	+ ¼
27⅛	17⅛	Rom Arm .80	39	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	31⅛	ResrchCtl .68	99	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10	Reserve OG	19	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ½
18⅛	9	ResistFlx .50b	20	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	
61⅞	14¼	ResortsIntl A	45	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	
61	15⅛	ResortsIntl B	4	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
47⅛	16	Rest Asso .28	42	24⅞	24⅞	23⅞	24⅜	— ⅜
13⅛	7⅛	RIC Intl Ind	46	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	11	Richford Ind	17	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
26	10⅛	Riker Maxsn	106	19¼	19⅞	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Riker Mxm pf	45	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	
29⅛	15	RioAlgom .40	7	19⅞	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅞
33⅛	16⅛	Rite Aid .18	33	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Rltl Fin B .34	32	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
15	6⅞	Robintech	11	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9	Roblin Ind A	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26⅛	16⅛	Rockower .20	147	23	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
46⅛	36⅛	Rogers 1.28f	4	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
36⅛	14⅛	Rollins Intl	16	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
7⅛	3 9-16	Roll Roy .19g	57	3 9-16	3 9-16	3½	3 9-16	—1-16
50⅛	23⅛	RoosrRac .80	5	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	30	RownDrl .28g	33	30½	30⅞	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
26	9⅛	Rowland Pd	5	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Royal Amer	51	3⅞	3⅞	3⅛	3¾	
21⅛	7⅛	RoyBusn .45d	24	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¾
12⅛	5⅝	Rusco Indust	34	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅝	Russeks .12f	37	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	RussellA .02p	25	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
19⅛	9½	Russell M .50	7	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	
38⅛	24⅞	RustCraft .40	11	29½	30¼	29½	30	+ ½
9	4⅛	Ryersn Hay	5	6	6	5⅞	6	

S

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
25⅛	10	Safegurd Ind	61	18	18¼	17⅝	18	
33⅛	18⅛	StJhnTrk .90	9	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ¾
9⅝	5⅛	SalemBr .10g	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	4⅞	S Carlos .38p	6	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17¾	13⅞	SDiegoG pf I	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
14¼	12	S DieG pf.70	2	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
38	23½	San JRa 2.66t	12	25½	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	
15⅞	5	Sargent Ind	33	7⅛	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	7½	Saturn Airwy	71	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
39¼	23½	SavAStop .32	31	37⅝	37¾	37½	37½	— ¼
61	27½	Savin B Mch	64	56⅞	56⅞	55	55½	—2
21¾	13½	Savoy Indust	14	16½	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
103¾	51⅛	Saxon Indust	211	97	97	94⅝	96⅛	—1⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Sayre Fisher	15	6⅝	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅝	14	Scam Instru	39	20⅞	22¼	20¾	22	+ ½
21⅞	15⅛	SchersurtA .40	10	18¾	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	11⅝	Schiller .16	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
42	33	Science Mgt	9	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
17¾	6⅛	Scient Atlant	8	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
27¼	13½	Scope Indust	4	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	17	Scurry Rain	96	22¾	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ¾
12¾	8⅝	SbdAlMill .30	4	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
18⅛	11	Sea Containr	54	14⅛	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	
15⅛	8⅛	SbdPlywd .10	4	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
15¼	7	Sealectro Cp	20	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
19	9⅝	Sears Ind .44	6	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	
19½	10⅞	Season All	10	12½	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ¼
17⅛	12⅛	Sec Mtg .31g	54	16	16	14¾	15	—1
14⅞	7¾	Seeman Bros	23	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	
23⅛	11⅛	SelasCorp .40	25	15½	15½	14⅞	14⅞	—1
27⅛	13⅛	Selig Letz .80	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
21⅛	12	Servisco .38	4	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
12⅛	6⅛	Servo Corp	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17½	8⅝	Soton Cc .45	3	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
14⅛	6¾	Shaer Sh .36	9	7⅝	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Shahmoon In	8	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Shattck Denn	16	6⅝	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
19⅛	9½	Shell Wat .50	25	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
56	36⅝	Sherwod Med	7	55⅛	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	+ ¼
7¾	3	Siboney Coro	120	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
		Sierra P Ind	72	16⅛	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	
40⅞	14	Sierracin .30	16	22⅛	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅜
14¼	11⅛	SIFCO .50b	2	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	12⅛	Sigmainst .50	39	14½	14⅝	13¾	14¼	
15¼	6⅝	Silicon Tran	21	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅝	SimcoStrs .20	2	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
21⅛	13⅛	Simkins .50	7	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
44⅝	35⅛	Simm Brd pf	z100	36	36	36	36	
29½	19⅛	Simplexin .25	9	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
35	21⅛	Simplex Wire	14	29⅛	30⅛	29¾	30	+ ½
17½	10⅞	Sifkin SmRfg	8	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
37¼	21⅛	SkaggDrg .40	21	31¼	31¼	30	30¼	—1¼
29⅝	10⅛	SlickCorp .32	15	15½	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Slick pfA 1.75	4	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
15	8	SMD Ind .17	6	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
45	18⅛	Solitron .18	268	40⅝	43	40⅝	42⅝	+1⅛
47⅞	29⅛	Sonder Brdct	18	38⅛	39	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	19	SorgPap .80b	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
37	16¾	Soundesign	121	29⅛	29⅞	27⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
32½	27⅛	SC Org pf1.40	z200	30	30	30	30	— ½
28	21¼	SC 5.20pf 1.30	40	23	23¼	23	23	+ ¼
17¾	14⅝	SC 4.32pf 1.08	5	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅝	SC 4.24pf 1.06	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
17⅛	6¼	Sou Real&Ut	4	8	8	8	8	
45⅛	33¼	SouRoy 1.20b	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
35⅛	16⅝	Sw For Ind	52	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
23⅛	9⅛	Spector .37p	4	10⅜	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	9⅝	Spectro .36	39	12½	12⅝	11⅞	12	— ¼
16⅝	5½	Speedcor Elec	13	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	SpeedOP .26f	9	11½	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
28	16	Spencer Shoe	15	20	20	19½	19½	— ¾
18⅛	9¾	SSP Ind .10g	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
27⅝	16½	Std Allian .40	31	22⅞	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
95	78	St All pfA5.25	225	82½	82½	82½	82½	
15	9¾	Std Containr	8	13½	13½	13	13	— ¼
17¾	10⅝	Std Dred .20g	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	14¼	Std Intl .24b	65	19⅛	20¼	19⅛	19⅞	+ ½
13⅝	5	SidMetal .29f	29	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
21¼	14	SidMot A .75	7	19½	19½	19¼	19½	— ½
31¾	21⅞	Std Prod 1.20	3	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
16½	11½	Std Thomson	6	13	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
17¼	8⅝	Stanley Avia	7	8¼	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ¼
6 1-16	2½	Stanrock Ur	53	2¾	2 15-16	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
23½	16½	StapMech .60	16	21½	22	21¼	21¾	— ⅜
12	7⅛	Stardust .48g	8	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
15⅞	9⅝	Star Smkt .60	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
39½	25	Statham Inst	39	37⅞	38¾	37¼	38¼	+1
27½	19¼	SteelCan 1.20	3	21¾	21⅞	21	21	— ⅜
25	13	SteinHal .25b	x29	13⅞	14	13¾	13¾	
31⅛	22½	Stepan Ch .44	13	28¼	28⅛	27½	27½	— ½
28⅝	9¼	Sterl Electrn	38	13⅞	13⅝	12½	13	— ⅞
15⅛	6½	Sterl Extr .24	1	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	SterPrec .25f	45	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
40¼	32	Stern Met .50	11	48¼	48¾	47⅝	48¼	+ ¼
81	22½	Sterndo A	7	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
35	22⅞	Stop Shop .90	11	29½	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅜
43⅞	25	STP Cp .40a	59	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Struthr Wells	16	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	
37¼	11¼	Stylon Corp	153	22½	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
13½	6⅞	Sunair Electr	5	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅜
8⅜	6⅛	Supercrete n	8	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
19½	13⅛	Sup Surg Mf	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
54¼	17	Superscope	25	37⅛	37⅛	37	37½	
17½	4⅛	Supronics Cp	2	6¼	6¼	6½	6¼	
36⅛	10⅛	Susquehans	60	14	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
39½	13½	Susqueh pf 1	4	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
18⅛	14½	Sutro Mt .52g	64	17⅛	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
18¾	6⅞	Synalloy .69t	15	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
85¼	49¼	Syntex Cp .40	903	74¾	74½	72½	73	—1¼
48	26⅛	Systems Eng	158	45½	45½	44¼	45⅛	— ⅜

T

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
19⅞	6	Tamar Elect	13	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
14¼	8	Tastee Freez	34	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
23⅞	16⅛	Tastybk .32a	5	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23½	17¼	Tech Acrofm	41	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅜
56⅛	20⅝	Technic Uper	20	30⅞	32⅛	30⅞	32⅛	+ ⅞
12⅝	5⅛	Technic Tape	55	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ½
39⅝	16⅛	Technico .40b	196	23⅝	24½	23⅛	24½	+1
12¾	7¾	Technitrol	13	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
23⅞	12½	Teleflex .40	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
79¼	46	Teleprompt	44	78¼	78½	77½	78	— ¾
8⅝	3	Telev Mtrs	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
90	20⅜	Telex Corp	228	89⅜	89⅜	86½	87¼	—1⅝
28⅞	16⅜	Tenna Corp	323	28¼	30	27⅞	30	+1½
11	7¼	Tenneco wt	42	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13½	4⅝	Tenney Eng	17	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6	Tensor Cp	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
52¼	31½	Tesoro Pet	54	40	40½	39¾	39⅞	
14⅞	7⅛	Texstar	23	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
37	15	Textron wt	15	23¼	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
19¾	12	ThorMkt .50d	7	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	
30¼	17¾	Thriftimt A 1	x14	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
23	17⅞	Tokheim .60	7	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
66½	57	Tol Ed pf4.25	275	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
52	31¼	Tonka Cp .40	42	32½	33	32½	32⅞	+ ¼
34¼	15¼	Tool Resrch	141	25¼	26⅜	25½	25⅝	— ½
36⅞	30½	Torin Cp .40b	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
30¼	16	TownCtry .20	44	17½	18	17½	17⅝	— ¼
14¼	5⅝	Tran Beacon	22	7⅛	7⅝	6¾	7	
16	5¾	Trns Car .10p	57	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
58¾	17½	TransLux .60	153	28	28	27¼	27½	— ¾
8⅛	4	Transairco	27	5¾	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	11¾	Transogrm	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
34¼	10	TWA wt	35	18	18	17½	17¾	— ⅛
30	11⅛	TriStMot .38f	62	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
41½	16⅛	Triang P .15e	23	24⅝	24⅝	23½	24¼	— ⅜
33¼	22¼	TropGsA 1.10	16	31¼	32¼	31¾	31⅞	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Tubos Mex	20	3	3	2 15-16	2 15-16	—1-16
15⅝	8⅛	21 Brand .27f	8	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
58½	18⅛	Tyco Labs	85	28⅝	28⅝	27	27	—1¼

U

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
18	8⅝	Udico Corp	57	12⅛	12¾	11⅝	11⅝	
17⅞	7	UIP Corp	24	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
44¼	10⅝	Unexcelled	112	17⅝	17⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅝
19½	11⅝	Un Finl 1f	4	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
16⅛	11⅞	U GasCan .52	84	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
25½	17	Un Invest .70	3	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
34¾	17	UnSiOm .70g	4	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
23⅝	11⅛	UnAircPd .50	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9	4¼	Unit Asb .07g	50	5 3-16	5¼	5	5	—3-16
13⅛	7⅝	UnitBdC .10p	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
10½	3⅝	Unit Foods	16	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
4¼	1-16	UnitIndCp wt	547	1-16	⅛	1-16	1-16	
14¼	7	Un Natl Inv	60	7¼	7⅞	7⅝	7¼	— ⅛
5⅛	3	UnNatInv wt	1	4	4	4	4	
8⅝	7¼	UNitInv pf.70	20	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
29¼	13½	UnPDye .40g	14	17¾	18½	17¾	18½	+1
18½	7¼	USCerm .15p	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
29	18½	US Filter	8	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	— ½
38	17¾	USHome Dev	36	36⅛	36⅝	35⅜	35⅜	—1⅛
28⅝	13½	US Leas .23	101	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
40½	9	US Nat Rsrs	176	36	36⅝	34⅝	36½	+ ⅜
25½	9	USRadm .30a	18	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
26⅛	16⅝	USRltyInv 1a	7	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	
22¾	12⅝	USPcdcl .20p	8	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	8	USRubR .50g	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
14⅞	10⅛	US Smelt wt	42	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
24½	15	Unitrode Co	28	24	24	23⅛	23⅛	—1
11⅜	4	Univ Cig .19f	4	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
37½	11⅛	Un Cont .07d	25	13¼	13⅜	13	13½	+ ⅜
27⅝	18	UnivMar .60a	41	20⅛	20⅞	19¾	20	— ⅛
58	26½	UrisBldg wt	16	33¼	33½	33	33	+ ⅛
17⅝	13¼	UtahIdSu .60	2	13⅝	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼

V

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
29¾	9⅛	ValleyMt .60f	6	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6¼	Valspar .30g	9	6½	6½	6⅜	6½	
38⅛	26½	Van Dorn .56	12	32¼	32¼	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅝
13½	5⅝	Vanguard Int	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
29¾	20⅛	Varo Inc	19	27⅛	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ¾
40⅜	19⅛	Veeco Instru	88	38⅛	38⅛	36½	37⅝	— ¼
29	16⅝	Venice Ind	5	26¾	26¾	26½	26¾	— ¼
51½	16⅝	Verntron	27	27⅝	28	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
15¾	12⅝	Vesely Co	10	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	14½	Vetco Ofshre	19	23⅝	23⅝	22¾	23¼	— ⅛
18	9⅛	VictLceN .52f	49	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
98⅞	52	VicLceN pf 3	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅞
35½	22¼	Viewlex	22	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
33⅞	20	Vikoa Inc	23	29⅞	31	29⅞	30¾	+ ⅞
37	9¼	Visual Electr	2	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
13	6	Vocaline .25	8	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	20	Vogt Mfg 1a	7	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
26½	10⅛	VolMerch .20	29	16½	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅞
30¼	12⅝	VTR Inc	20	22½	22½	22	22	— ¼
12¼	5⅞	Vulc Corp .20	16	7¼	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¼	Vulc Inc .30	5	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

W - Y - Z

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Nets. Chge.
20⅞	10½	Wabash .20	19	16¼	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
30¼	18⅜	Wacknhut .30	12	25⅞	26	25¾	25½	— ⅛
20	9½	WadelEq .50f	6	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
52⅞	14⅜	Waltham Ind	26	17¾	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
105	45⅞	Wang Labs	79	105	105	103½	104¾	
53⅛	49¼	Wang Lab wi	5	53	53	52¾	53	+1½
17⅞	6	Ward Fds wt	8	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
25½	12½	Wards Co .40	4	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅝
11	6	Watsco .16	3	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
39⅞	19⅛	Weil McL .44	249	32½	33⅝	30⅝	33⅝	—1⅞
18¼	10⅝	Welman Co	9	13⅞	14⅛	13½	13½	— ½
15⅝	6½	WeldTub Am	13	7½	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
13	4⅝	Wentwth .10g	8	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	9¼	Westates Pet	94	12⅝	12⅝	11¾	12	— ½
11⅞	5½	Westby Fash	168	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
11¾	4⅝	Westec Corp	41	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
52	35½	WnIntHot .20	58	40⅝	41	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
23⅝	9⅞	Wn Nuclear	53	10½	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	+1
20⅛	9¼	Westrn Orbis	28	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13½	
54	38	West Un Intl	14	48¾	49¼	48¾	49¾	+1⅝
37½	19	Wheelab .60a	17	33¾	34¼	33½	34¼	+ ¼
16⅞	10⅝	Whippany .60	4	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
18	11	Whitaker .50	3	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
9¼	3½	White Eagle	9	5	5	5	5	
11⅝	5⅝	Whitehall El	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
37	21¼	Whiting 1.50	3	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	Whittaker wt	27	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅞	3¾	Wichita Ind	5	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	
20⅝	8¾	Willcox Gibb	59	18⅛	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅝
43⅞	29¼	Wmhouse	17	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	—1⅝
16	7⅝	Wilshire .52f	74	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
37¼	19	WilsonCo 1.25	103	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23½	+ ½
13⅞	6½	Wilson Co wt	53	7⅝	7½	7⅛	7⅜	
12⅞	6¾	Wilson Bros	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
19⅝	8¼	Wilson Ph .50	6	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	
21¾	9½	WilsonSpt .60	25	11	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
11⅞	3¾	WilsonSpt wt	47	4¾	5	4¾	4⅞	
57⅞	10	Winkelmn .40	14	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅞
26¼	12	Wolv Ind .30	7	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
26¾	11¼	Woodlnd .15d	5	15	15	15	15	
32¼	20¾	Woodall 1	6	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
3½	2	Wool Ltd .12g	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
28¾	16¼	Work Wr .60	27	21¼	21½	19¾	19¾	—1½
5¼	2	Wright Harg	59	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—1-16
17⅝	7¼	Wyandln .20p	148	8⅛	8⅛	7½	7¾	— ¾
20¼	8	Wyle Labs	1361	10⅞	10⅞	9½	10½	— ¼
25⅞	9¾	Wyomissg .60	5	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
23⅞	16¾	Yonk Ra .70g	3	18¼	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
18	8⅝	Zero Mfg .70	71	11⅜	11½	11	11	— ⅜
55	33¾	ZimrHom .24	31	46½	46½	45½	45⅞	— ⅛
14½	6½	Zion Foods	11	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1968 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1968, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales *in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without* warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	
A.K.U.	121.20
AlgemBank	280
AmroBank	60
A'damRubb	48.50
Billiton	160
Fokker	440
Heineken	186.80
H.V.A.	68
Holland-Am	95
Hoogovens	112
I.O.S. Ltd.	$13⅞
I.P.I.	$10¼
K.L.M.	196
K.N.ZoutOrg	144.40
Ned.Kabel	384
Philips new	66.70
Robeco	252.50
Robineo	230.50
RoyalDutch	163.70
Unilever	121.90
VanMach	94

Brussels	
Arbed	3,800
Ast.d.Mines	1,948
Cock-Ougree	1,530
Electrobel	5,310
Lambert	1,550
Petrofina	2,224
Ph.Gevaert	1,630
Soc.Générale	13,800
Un.Minière	1,896

Düsseldorf	
AEG	225.30
AugThyssen	93.50
BASF	224
Commerzbk	252
Cont.Gummi	156
Daimler-Benz	443
Demag	178
Deut.Bank	399
DresdeBank	341
FarbenBayer	195.30
Gels Bergw	91
Hoeschter	255.90
Hoesch	69.60
Karstadt	419
Kaufhof	315
KHD	181
Lufthansa	73
Mannesman	148
Metallgesell	540
RheinStahl	122
RWE new	239.50
Siemens	260.90
Volkswag.new	—
Veba	186

London	
Anglo-AmCp	56/6
Anglo-Amin	24⅝
Aspro-Nich	31/3
BarclayBank	72/10½
BeechamGr	36/9
Bowater	53/9
BritAmTob	97/6
Brit.Oxygen	8/7½
Brit.Petrole	105/1½
Brit.LeyM	—
Chartered	47/-
Courtaulds	24/10½
Daggafont	2/4½
DeBeer Dcf	61/3
Decca Rec	59/6
Distillers	21/6
Dunlop	30/1½
ElMus.Ind	48/-
FreeStGed	114/4½
GEC	23/6
GlaxoGr	73/3
Gt Univ.St	51/-
Guinness	26/3
Hawker-Sidd	35/7½
Hudson-Bay	143/9
ImpChemic	53/4½
IOS Mgt new	$40
Mar&Spen	49/3
MetalBox	45/9
RandMines	130/-
Rank-Org	107/3
Rhokana	34/-
Rolls-Royce	8/6
RootesA	5/1½
RoyalDutch	24⅝
R.T.Z.	107/6
Shell	66/10½
Tube Invest	63/9
Union Corp	176/3
Vickers	27/7½
WarL5¼%	39½
West Deep	78/1½
West Drief	114/4½
West Hold	143/1½
West Min	124/9
WoolW	16/3

Milan	
Fiat	3,577
Finsider	685
Generali	82,800
Italsider	1,050
LaRinasC	384
Montedis	1,121
Olivetti	3,625
Pirelli	3,445
SniaVisco	4,051
Terni	246

Paris	
AirLiquide	440
Béghin	222.90
BNCI	—
Can.Pacific	433
C.G.E.	488
C.S.F.	136
Citroën	132
CieBancaire	520
Créd.Comm	166
Créd.Lyonn	—
DeBeers 100	48
EssoStand	161.50
Fin.Par.BP	268
Fr.Pétroles	238
IBM	2,295
ImpOil	93.40
IntNickCan	249
Mach.Bull	113.50
Michelin	1,587
Mobil	326.10
OmniumPét	252
PathéMarc	57
Péchiney	210
Peugeot	246
Radio Techn	195
Rhokana	25.70
Rh.Poulenc	248.40
Rio Tinto	88.50
RoyalDutch	284.20
St.Gobain	161
Schneider	246.90
Shell	127.70
Simca	90.15
Soc.Générale	24.15
SuezCieFin	440
Thomson	176.90
Ugine-Kuhl	204
Young3½%	—

Zurich	
AC Fischer	1,440
BrownBoveri	2,270
Ciba Reg	10,450
ElektWatt	2,170
Hoff-Roche	180,500
MotColumb	1,595
Nestlé bear	3,610
Saurer	1,590
Sodec	176
Sulzer	3,910
Un.B.Suisses	4,670

*Ex-dividend.

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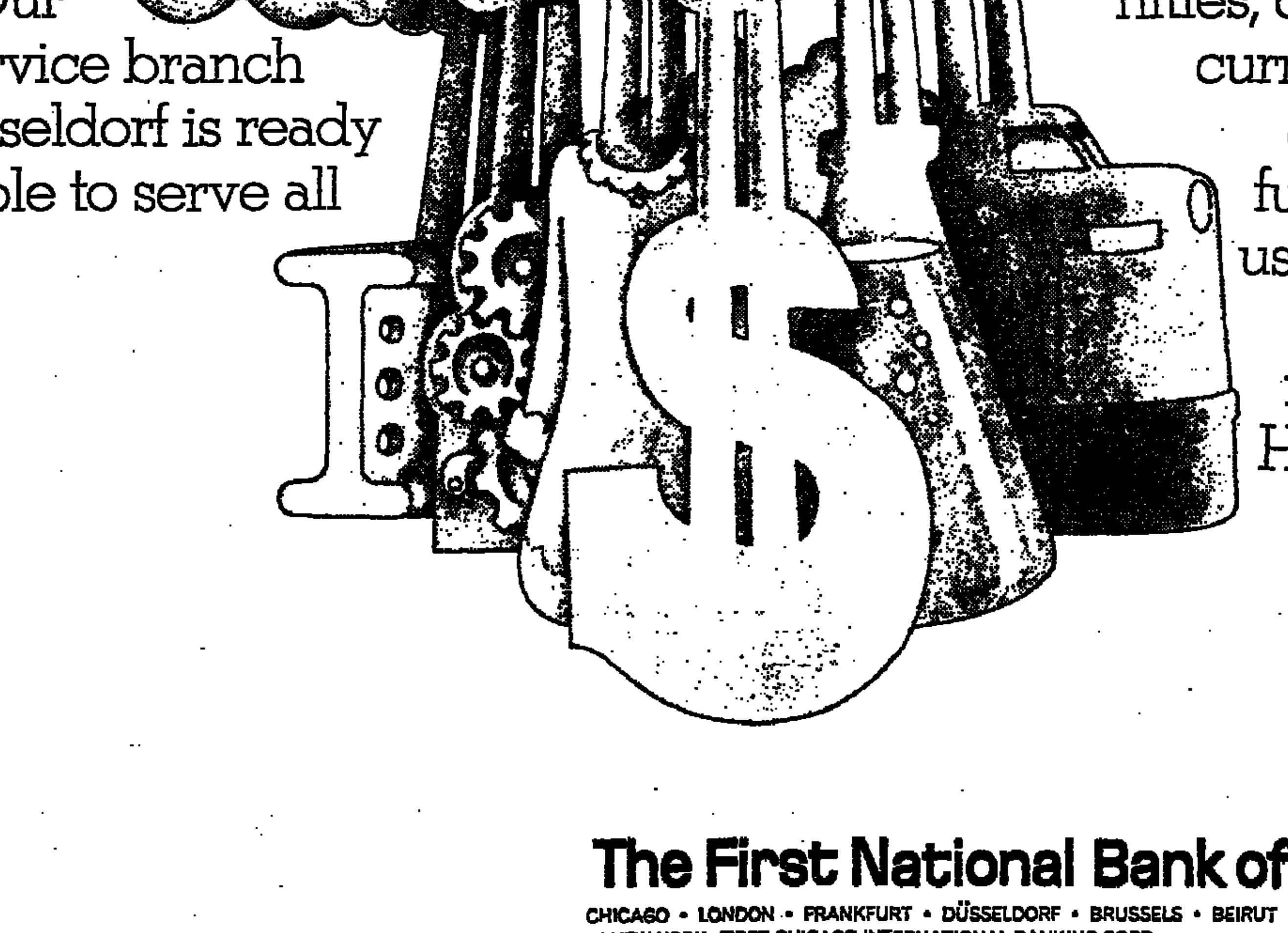
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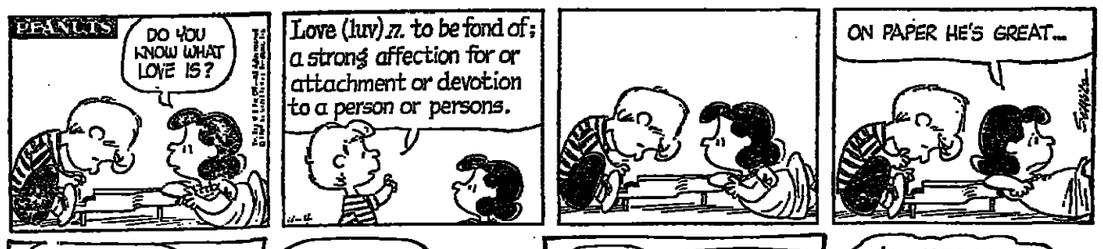
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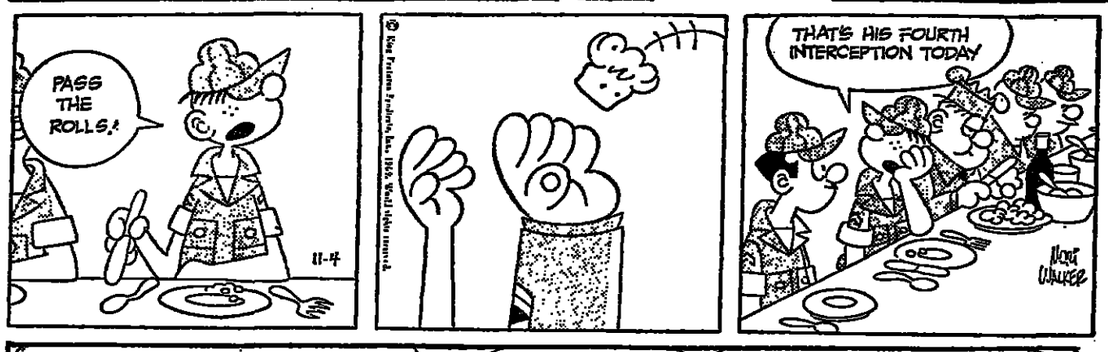
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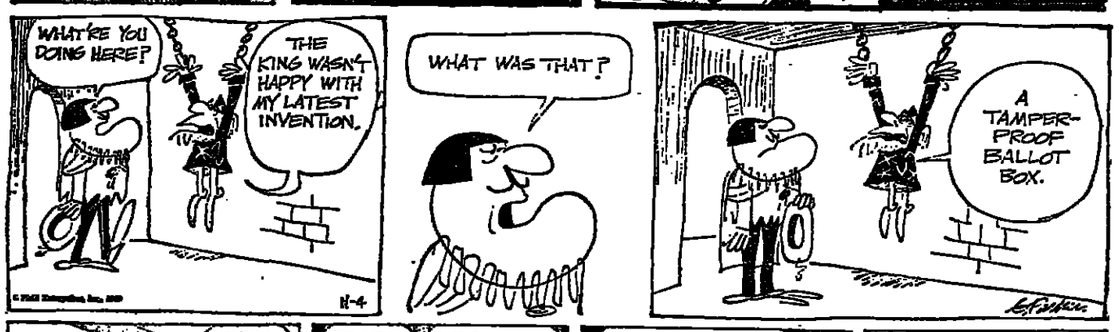
MISS PEACH



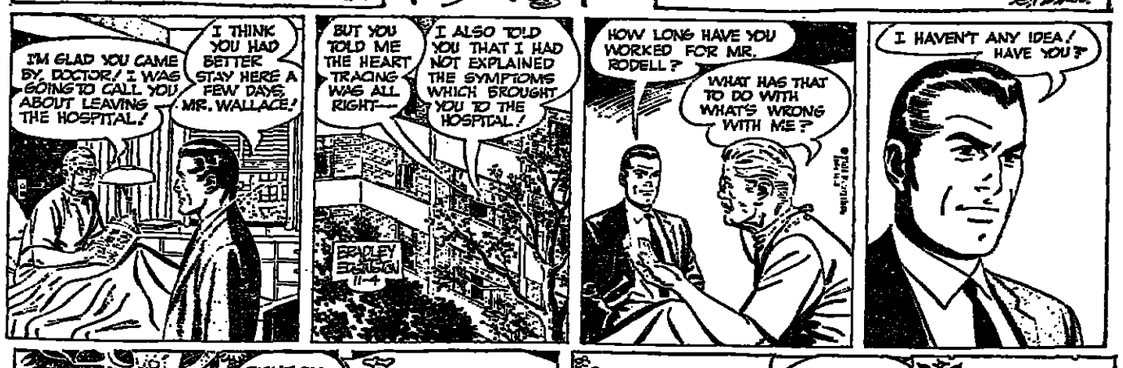
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



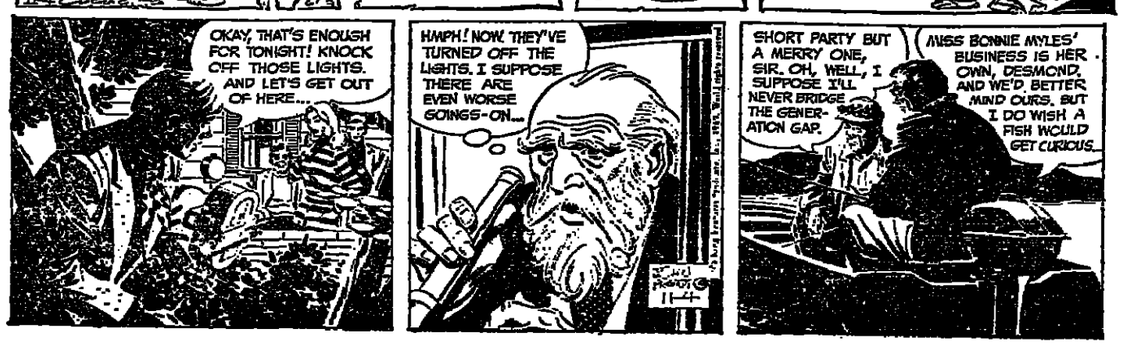
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

West's weak two-bid with a five-card suit was a reasonable gambit in third seat with the vulnerability in his favor. North had a difficult bid and chose an overcall of three clubs. South had a hand suited to three no-trump whichever minor suit his partner mentioned.

The opening heart lead was taken in the dummy with the queen, and South led to the club queen. The finesse lost and West cashed the spade ace before leading a second heart.

South had to fall back on the diamond finesse, using the club ace as an entry, and when East took his diamond king he led his remaining spade. West took three tricks in that suit to defeat the game contract.

The right plan for South is not easy to see. He should have led a low diamond from dummy at the second trick, conceding a trick to the king. The idea is to drive out the entry from the East hand while the spade king remains in the dummy, and it is clear that East will never gain the lead in clubs.

The best defense for East is to duck the diamond lead, giving South communication problems if he continue diamonds. So the declarer must make another fine play by leading the club queen. If West wins, South has the communications to make four club tricks, three hearts and two diamonds. And if West refuses, the declarer shifts back to diamonds to make his contract.

It is instructive to note that the best line of play requires the declarer to lead diamonds from dummy and clubs from his hand, abandoning normal finesses in both suits.

NORTH
♠ K
♡ AQ
◇ AJ1082
♣ J10976

WEST
♠ AQ1074
♡ J93
◇ 75
♣ K42

EAST (D)
♠ 83
♡ 108765
◇ K643
♣ 53

SOUTH
♠ J9652
♡ K42
◇ Q9
♣ AQ8

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

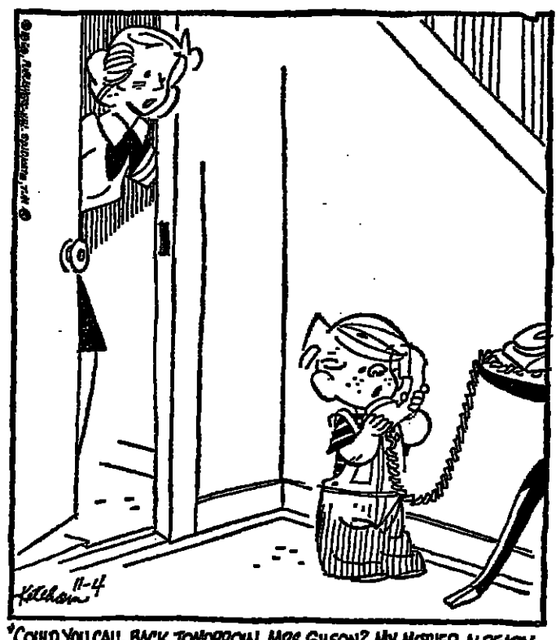
East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	2 ♠	3 ♣
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	R	R	■	A	D	R	E	M	■	C	A	D	S
O	B	O	E	■	D	I	A	N	A	■	O	T	O	E
O	I	A	S	■	A	S	I	A	N	■	O	O	Z	E
H	E	R	O	N	■	C	A	T	N	A	P	P	E	D
■	■	■	L	O	L	A	■	E	A	S	E	■	■	■
S	P	O	U	T	E	R	S	■	■	P	R	O	W	S
T	A	U	T	■	A	D	A	P	T	S	■	N	I	T
A	R	N	E	■	S	E	T	A	E	■	W	I	L	E
R	O	C	■	S	T	R	O	P	S	■	H	O	L	E
S	L	E	P	T	■	N	A	T	I	O	N	A	L	■
■	■	■	R	O	U	E	■	L	O	L	L	■	■	■
L	I	K	E	A	L	A	M	B	■	S	E	D	A	N
A	R	A	L	■	T	R	O	U	T	■	H	A	L	E
R	O	T	A	■	R	E	P	L	Y	■	O	D	D	S
K	N	E	W	■	A	D	E	L	E	■	G	O	A	T

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAWPS
ZIRPE
FALLOR
DIMROB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRAZE BLOOD AGENCY SOCIAL
Answer: *What the lousy fire chief said when the alarm sounded*—"GO TO BLAZES!"

BOOKS

PRICKSONGS & DESCANTS: FICTIO

By Robert Coover. Dutton. 256 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Philip Thompson

THIS strange and repetitive book by Robert Coover is a collection of more than twenty short pieces dating back to before 1962. As the author states in a prologue, "Pricksongs & Descants" is intended as an adventure of "challenges to the assumptions of a dying age," and as a quest for "new modes of perception and the fictional forms able to encompass them." The specific target is the content of humanism as it has governed the modern European novel.

Coover's short fictions are efforts to formalize a new synthesis of reality and illusion. A few examples are necessary in order to get an idea of this process. "The Babysitter" takes its characters and point of departure from the world of TV situation comedy and novelistic pornography. A couple goes out to a party, and a babysitter arrives to care for the three children. She is chaste and businesslike. But her boyfriend and a local tough make plans to rape her, while the husband takes a drunken trip back to his house for the same purpose. Bawdy and slapstick maneuverings follow, and all the time the three children provide demonic complications. Bizarrely, everything is arranged so that, for the babysitter, nothing unusual will have occurred during the evening. Later, news reaches the adults' party that all of the people in the house are dead. This is one of the three plots of the story, each drawn out in its own sequence of paragraphs and regularly broken by the others. The three narratives are given equal status.

Coover's imagination seems to work like this: a situation as neutral and dead as possible is presented as a void attracting a stream of grotesque fears and desires, converging fragments of sickly fantasy which take on substance only because they are met with no resistance.

In "The Elevator," a daily elevator ride is transformed by the irrational into several violent and unlikely episodes, obscene insults and erotic spectacles, and the story is driven to its own negation by the monstrosity unleashed to populate it. A passenger is continually humiliated and then beaten, and his need to respond assumes mythic proportions. He has met the devil in his elevator and must fight with all of his imagination, becoming a phallic monster, a seducer, both Prospero and Caliban. The narrative is eventually exploded by the heat of its unreality; it has never taken place, and the protagonist, having climbed the stairs, listens to the elevator's crash.

In "A Pedestrian Accident," a boy is hit by a truck and lies dying under its wheels. Speechless, he is further mauled during a maniac effort to remove the truck. The crowd's performance, focused on the boy, overrides any possibility of sanity, while the victim is fascinated. This is an example of how what is explicit and decisive in life and death is product of alien and hyste minds and acts, a comp performance of all the in lunatics encountered in story, and the victim, in suffering greatly, is neve less entertained.

What Coover is after design, a pattern encompa the imagination's lust for t to be otherwise and the i able growth of monstrous violent images where ther no qualities to oppose them process moves toward s of all distinctions and, nece ily, to a lack of all m Though these stories have i ing moments, their themes sion and form are often re to a rush of phantasms and Coover's ambitions t tion becomes its own enemy.

Mr. Thompson, an edito free-lance critic, wrote review for Book World, th supplement of The Wash Post.

For Art Collect

BLANC DE CHINE. By Donnelly. Faber and London. (Praeger, N.Y.) plates, 407 pp. £12.

SELDOM has a collecto casion to be so grate an author as is the case "Blanc de Chine." Possibl cause P. S. Donnelly is a collector and a schola has produced a book wh not only a monument of c scholarship, but first and most a highly usable book

The white porcelain o from the southern Chinese ince of Fukien were imp by thousands in Europe America in the 18th ce and copied by all early pean porcelain factories Meissen to Saint-Cloud. are standard salesroom particularly in France P. J. Donnelly informs the only country that ha clusive "Blanc de Chine"

But so far "Blanc de C has been very haphaz classified. Mr. Donnelly gests drastic revisions of c —and, in particular, di the time-honored attributi the Ming period, i. e. 1648. He has systema sifted written evidence Chinese texts, pointed out hasty interpretations and ed out an entirely new nology (chapter " and ot

He has distinguished be every possible type, disc technical as well as aes data, and included a useft of where "Blanc de Chine be studied. He has w what might be called a co encyclopedia of later Ch white wares. There is no slightest doubt that before this book will be makin influence felt at auctions a private transactions.

—SOUREN MELIKI

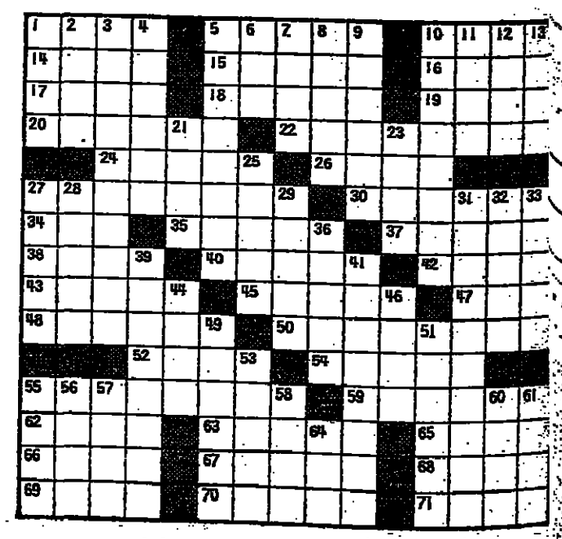
CROSSWORD — By Will W

ACROSS

1 Composer.
5 School chore.
10 "What —— God wrought!"
14 Pain.
15 Less frequent.
16 Monster.
17 Gunlock catch.
18 Jimmy Valentine, for one.
19 Sail aloft.
20 —— Doctrine.
22 Limestone deposit in a cave.
24 —— Triste.
26 Narrow: Prefix.
27 Unpopular vine.
30 Acme.
34 Chinese dynasty.
35 Fragrant oil.
37 Hindu title.
38 Eye part.
40 Flavor.
42 Math ratio.
43 Nidi.
45 Strikes out.
47 Man's nickname.
48 Respect.
50 Marl and tartar.
52 Carrots' friends.
54 Balkan capital.
55 Tyro.
59 Motley crowd.
62 Landed.
63 Special tidbit.
65 Shade of green.
66 Pacific sea.
67 Once-popular stocking fabric.
68 Welsh name.
69 Cuff.
70 Put in the ledger.
71 Try out.

DOWN

1 Cordage fiber.
2 Genus of maple.
3 Superpatriot.
4 Musician Woody.
5 Passes over.
6 Name for Henry VIII.
7 Greek goddess.
8 Protein foods.
9 Not the real McCoy.
10 Shouts of praise.
11 Excited.
12 English vehic
13 Greek Juno.
21 Seaweed.
23 Nasty look.
25 Toward the center.
27 Backbone of animal.
28 Household go
29 Yawned.
31 Get-up-and-g
32 Belief.
33 Minds.
36 Parts.
39 Get a move o
41 Leg man.
44 Noted.
46 Living-room piece.
49 Mickey.
51 Small seal.
53 Finch.
55 Fish.
56 Hebrew mont
57 Western river
58 Take it easy.
60 Too bad.
61 Man, informal
64 Drink.



Anatomy of a 41-17 Disaster

kins Face Wrath of Lombardi

By William Gildea

...LTIMORE, Nov. 3 (WP).—Redskins wished they could run to daylight when they ...ed their dressing room yesterday.

...sumably that was not a sonic ... but the sound of Vince Lombardi's voice that somehow penetrated the thick concrete walls ...neath Baltimore's Memorial ...ium.

...hen the door to the Redskins' ... opened, most of the unfor... 40 appeared numb as though ...ned by the disaster on the ... and/or Lombardi's message. ...don't want to take anything ...y from the Colts," the coach ... "but we beat ourselves." He ...ly recited some of the obvious ...ders but dwelt for a few sec... on one—the blocked punt ... enabled Baltimore to break ... a 13-10 game and go on to ... 41-17.

Angry and Frustrated

"We have real good people, we ...don't have enough of them," ...said, suddenly angry and frus...ed. "We can't operate our ...ecialty) teams.

"We had taken somebody out of ... game and he assumed he was ... of everything."

Lombardi apparently meant guard ...ie Banks, who came on field ..., causing a delay of game ...alty as the Redskins lined up to ...t. Then they were charged with ...gal procedure and penalized ... in.

On the third attempt to punt, the ...ts' Tom Mitchell dashed through ...ole in the line and blew in on ...ker Mike Bragg.

Mitchell hit the ball so hard with ... arm that although Bragg was ...nding on his 19, it bounded back ... the Redskins' five, where Mit...ell, who plays tight end on of...se, recovered it.

Hill Bucks Over

On third down, at the one, the ...ts were all bunched together but ...nker Willie Richardson and full...k Jerry Hill bucked over for a ...uchdown.

The Redskins' offensive line still ... in a state of disarray after ... in Washington took the ensuing ...kkoff.

Rookie right cornerback Tom ...axwell threw Tom Brown for a ... of four yards and 6-foot-6 ...ensive end Ed Hilton then bore ...wn on passer Sonny Jurgensen ...h upraised hands. Jurgensen ...ched the ball to get it away to... Brown, but Maxwell in...cepted the pass and ran it 15 ...ards to the Redskins' 18.

Four plays later Matte went ...er from two yards out by cut...ng inside a wipeout block by ...ard Dan Sullivan and the Colts pranced into the fourth quarter with a 27-10 working margin.

The Colts scored their five touchdowns on the ground, against the worst rushing defense in the league.

Pass Defense Shines

But besides the three scores set up by interceptions off Jurgensen, the blocked punt set up another and a 51-yard kick-off return by Preston Pearson staked the Colts to good field position, at the Redskins' 33, for another. On that last one, rookie running back Sam Havrilak ran through Spain Musgrove, Joe Rutgens, Chris Hanburger and Rickie Harris for the last 10 yards.

The Redskins' pass defense, which now has allowed only four touchdowns in seven games, shut out quarterback Johnny Unitas although he completed half of his 20 throws.

However, the Redskins were made to look better than they actually played because offsetting penalties cost tight end John Mackey a five-yard touchdown reception in the second quarter and the Colts settled for Lou Michaels's second of two field goals.

In the fourth quarter substitute split end Ray Perkins of the Colts dropped a pass in the end zone when he had cornerback Mike Bass beat and, in the same period, Mitchell dropped a pass at the Redskin goal line.

Michaels kicked a 49-yard field goal in the first quarter which nipped the crossbar before it dropped over for three points. Free safety Harris of the Redskins, a high jumper in college, made no attempt to deflect it.

But on the last play of the first half, when Curt Knight of the Redskins attempted a 51-yard field goal, Pearson, a basketball player who never participated in football in college, made sure that the ball did not go over, even had it been accurate, by leaping up and batting the ball off course.

Jurgensen adorned his season statistics by completing nearly 74 percent of his passes, 28 of 38 for 339 yards, and the Redskins amassed 357 yards of total offense to 359 for the Colts, showing how misleading those figures can be.

Washington gained only 45 yards rushing to 187 for the Colts, who were led by Tom Matte's 117 yards on 21 carries.

Vikings 31, Bears 14

Joe Kapp threw two scoring passes and set up another touchdown with a 23-yard toss as the Minnesota Vikings yesterday defeated the Chicago Bears, 31-14, and kept their NFL Central Division lead with a 6-1 record.

Kapp completed 9 of 18 passes for 133 yards, and had only one throw intercepted. He now has 14 touchdown passes for the season.

Bob Douglass was able to complete only eight passes for Chicago. He was thrown nine times for 78 yards in losses.

The Viking defense held the Bears to only 211 yards, but penalties cost Chicago 83 yards, as the Bears dropped their seventh game in a row.

Kapp's longest scoring pass—for 20 yards—was to Gene Washington, who grabbed the ball in the corner of the end zone, outrunning Chicago's Benny McRae, for a 7-0 lead.

A heated dispute followed an unusual official ruling after the Bears tied the score 7-7 in the second period on Brian Piccolo's seven-yard run. On the ensuing kickoff, Viking receiver Clint Jones kicked the ball into the end zone and Charlie West recovered for the Vikings.

The Bears argued that they should have been awarded a two-point safety, but officials penalized the Vikings 15 yards for kicking the ball.

Moments later Fred Cox missed a 52-yard field goal attempt. But Chicago had 12 men on the field and Cox made his second-chance kick of 48 yards for a 10-7 Viking lead.

Kapp threw a 13-yard scoring pass to John Beasley late in the second period for a 17-7 lead. The score came on the first play after Cecil Turner fumbled a Viking punt that was recovered by Bob Grim.

John Henderson took a 23-yard pass from Kapp and was brought down on the two in the third period. Two plays later Dave Osborn plunged in.

Clint Jones's 80-yard touchdown run from scrimmage in the fourth quarter set a Viking record and iced the game.

Gale Sayers, who rushed for 116 yards, scored the final Chicago touchdown with a 21-yard run set up by an interception and a 15-yard penalty.

Lions 26, 49ers 14

Bobby Williams ran back the second-half kickoff 71 yards and Lem Barney followed with a 50-yard punt return to set up 10 third-quarter points yesterday that helped Detroit down San Francisco, 26-14.

In addition, left cornerback Barney intercepted a Steve Spurrier pass at midfield in the third quarter and ran it back to the 33. The Lions' defense, second best in the NFL, pilfered four Spurrier passes and recovered a Spurrier fumble to thwart 49er drives.

Quarterback Greg Landry of Detroit, showing no signs of an ankle sprain suffered last week in a 24-10 loss to Minnesota, hit tight end Charlie Sanders with a 13-yard scoring pass on the third play of the second half to give the Lions a 20-7 lead. Williams's spectacular runback of the kickoff had placed the ball on the 17.

After San Francisco punted on the next series of downs, Barney caught the ball on his own 40, streaked through a line of tacklers, picked up blockers and sprinted to the 49er 10 where he stumbled and fell.

NFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Century Division	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Cleveland	5	1	1	.833	207	150
New York	3	4	0	.429	99	148
St. Louis	2	4	1	.333	140	187
Pittsburgh	1	6	0	.143	136	195
Capitol Division						
Dallas	6	1	0	.857	181	103
Washington	4	2	1	.667	150	143
Philadelphia	3	4	0	.429	138	195
New Orleans	1	6	0	.143	142	195

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Minnesota	6	1	0	.857	207	79
Green Bay	5	2	0	.715	153	121
Detroit	4	3	0	.571	131	110
Chicago	0	7	0	.000	99	149
Coastal Division						
Los Angeles	7	0	0	1.000	188	99
Baltimore	4	3	0	.571	171	154
Atlanta	2	5	0	.286	99	147
San Francisco	1	6	1	.167	102	180

Sunday's Results

Cleveland 42, Dallas 10.
Baltimore 41, Washington 17.
Los Angeles 38, Atlanta 6.
Philadelphia 22, New York 20.
Green Bay 28, Pittsburgh 34.
New Orleans 51, St. Louis 42.
Minnesota 31, Chicago 14.
Detroit 26, San Francisco 14.

Sunday's Games

Dallas at New Orleans.
Philadelphia at Washington.
New York at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Green Bay at Baltimore.
Detroit at Atlanta.
Minnesota at Cleveland.
San Francisco at Los Angeles.



Associated Press.

GOTHAM VICTORY—Fresh Yankee (8), Joe O'Brien up, takes $50,000 Gotham Trot. Dart Hanover (4) is second.

Broncos Beat Chargers, 13-0, in Defense Battle

DENVER, Nov. 3 (AP).—Steve Tensi's passing and a hard-striking defense gave the Denver Broncos a 13-0 victory over the San Diego Chargers in an AFL game yesterday.

Denver's secondary defended smartly against Charger passes and the Bronco linemen continually harried the San Diego quarterbacks, John Hadl and Marty Domres, a rookie from Columbia in the Ivy League.

Denver so thoroughly dominated the game that the Chargers got across the 50-yard line only three times—twice in the first half. The game was played in 30-degree weather on a field left soggy by a light snowstorm that ended an hour before kickoff.

The Broncos came out strong after a scoreless first half with Tensi throwing passes of 30 and 19 yards to Al Denson. A two-yard toss to Denson broke the scoring drought.

About three minutes later Tensi opened up again, with Mike Haffner and Floyd Little making gaudy catches as the Broncos drove 62 yards to the San Diego two. Little smashed through tackle for the touchdown.

The Chargers made their only threat in the first period. They ground out 44 yards to the Bronco 36 before Hadl's passes failed and he drive expired. Instead of trying a field goal, the Chargers elected to have Dennis Partee punt over the end zone.

San Diego's only other concerted offense carried as far as the Denver 39 in the second period. Late in the game the Chargers got as far as the Broncos 38 on a pass interference call.

Cowboys, Eagles On Paris Screen

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Paris football fans will have a chance this week to see why the Dallas Cowboys were given a good chance [until yesterday] to go undefeated in the National Football League this season.

TWA and American Express are offering films of the Cowboys and Philadelphia Eagles as the game of the week, shown free at 12:15 and 1 p.m. Wednesday afternoon at the Cinema Le Triomphe, 92 Avenue des Champs-Elysées.

The Cleveland Browns must have spotted something in this film to suggest that the Cowboys were not invincible.

AFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
New York	5	3	0	.750	205	150
Houston	4	4	0	.500	126	143
Buffalo	2	6	0	.250	134	225
Miami	1	5	1	.143	147	167
Boston	1	7	0	.125	111	186
WESTERN DIVISION						
Kansas City	7	1	0	.875	215	85
Oakland	6	1	1	.857	214	155
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	130	163
Cincinnati	4	4	0	.500	162	181
Denver	4	4	0	.500	175	154

Sunday's Results

Cincinnati 31, Oakland 17.
New York 34, Miami 31.
Boston 24, Houston 0.
Kansas City 20, Buffalo 7.
Denver 13, San Diego 0.

Sunday's Games

Boston and Miami at Tampa.
Buffalo at New York.
Houston at Cincinnati.
Kansas City at San Diego.
Denver at Oakland.

Roche Triumphs

CASABLANCA, Nov. 3 (AP).—Tony Roche of Australia yesterday defeated Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 9-7, 6-3, to win the men's singles finals of an international professional tennis tournament here.

Piggott Wins 6th Title As U.K.'s Top Jockey

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Lester Piggott won the British jockey's championship for the sixth straight time Saturday and joined all-time greats like Eddie Arcaro, Gordon Richards, and Johnny Longden on the roll of honor.

Piggott finished the British flat racing season in the style of a champion—by winning the last race at Haydock on Xan II in a mile-and-a-half race.

The Scoreboard

AUTO RACING.—At La Paz, Mexico, the death-marred Mexican 1000 ended with a Ford Bronco pickup truck showing the way. Larry Minor and Rodney Hall, both of the U.S., drove to victory in a record 21 hours 48 minutes over the tortuous 832 miles down the length of Baja California.

A dune buggy carrying actors Steve McQueen and James Garner was "lost" through four of the eight checkpoint towns but finally found the race. Minor and Hall were dusty, exhausted and covered with mud as they completed the race seconds ahead of Drino Miller, U.S., driving a Volkswagen-powered dune buggy.

BILLIARDS—At London, Jack Karnchm of England, a 50-year-old optician is the new world amateur billiards champion. He won the title when Satish Mohan of India beat Michael Ferreira of India, the only man who could have challenged Karnchm. 1,643 to 1,026.

Mets Raise Agee To $38,000 Level

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI). Tommie Agee, whose brilliant comeback this year was a major factor in the New York Mets capture of baseball's world championship, agreed to salary terms today for the 1970 season for an unofficially estimated $38,000.

Mets general manager Johnny Murphy said the center fielder received "a substantial salary increase worthy of the tremendous job he did for us this year."

Murphy also disclosed that infielder-outfielder Amos Otis agreed to 1970 terms shortly after the end of the regular season and Agee is the second Met to reach agreement.

Outsider Wins Auteuil Steeple

PARIS, Nov. 3 (AP).—Outsider Sérilandaise, with jockey J.-J. Declercq up, t... won the 229,200-franc ($41,700) Prix Brissac steeplechase, the principal attraction of the opening of the jumping season at Auteuil race-track.

Sérilandaise won by a nose over Claude Bashi's Whiteball. Third in the field of 11 five-to-eight-year-olds was Daniel Wildenstein's Dioul a half length back. The winner's time for the 4,200 meters (2 miles, 5 furlongs) over 17 fences was 5 minutes flat. The track was firm and the weather sunny.

Sérilandaise paid 37.90 francs ($6.82) on a 1-franc bet to win and 6.30 francs ($1.13) to place. Whitehall paid 2.70 francs (49 cents) and Dioul 2.40 francs (43 cents).

Nicklaus Is Victor In Playoff

Birdie Putt Snaps Four-Way Logjam

NAPA, Calif., Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Jack Nicklaus sank an 18-foot birdie putt on the first hole played today to win the $140,000 Kaiser Open golf tournament in a four-way, sudden-death playoff.

The playoff in the 72-hole tournament was carried over until today after darkness forced halt yesterday after only one hole of the sudden-death had been completed.

Nicklaus, Billy Casper, George Archer and Don January all finished the regulation rounds with 15-under-par totals of 273.

Starting the playoff on the 16th hole of the Silverado Country Club yesterday, Nicklaus, Casper and Archer all shot birdie fours. January took a par five and was eliminated.

Resuming today on the par-four 17th hole, Archer was on the green in three but missed a 20-foot putt for a birdie Casper's approach shot landed in a trap and he took four to get on the green.

Nicklaus dropped his 18-footer for the birdie and the triumph, worth a prize of $28,000.

Miss Whitworth Triumphs

CONROE, Texas, Nov. 3 (AP).—Kathy Whitworth overtook leader Betsy Rawls on the 54th and final hole yesterday to win the River Plantation Women's Open golf tournament.

The victory gave the River Plantation defending champion $2,625 and her seventh victory this year on the Ladies Professional Golfers Association tour.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	6	2	2	14	33	27
New York	6	3	2	14	32	32
Detroit	6	3	1	13	28	20
Montreal	4	2	4	12	38	28
Toronto	3	4	2	8	25	22
Chicago	2	6	1	5	17	26
WEST DIVISION						
St. Louis	4	3	3	11	26	24
Oakland	4	4	1	9	19	28
Philadelphia	2	2	5	9	19	26
Minnesota	4	6	0	8	28	31
Pittsburgh	2	5	3	7	27	29
Los Angeles	2	6	0	4	15	36

Sunday's Results

Philadelphia 6 (Flemming, Gendron, Orrison 2, Dornhoefer 2) Minnesota 2, Collins, Goldsworthy).

Detroit 4 (Unger, Howe 3), Pittsburgh 3 (Boyer 2, Briere).

Boston 4 (Esposito 2, Bucyk, Cashman) Toronto 4, Keon, Walton, McKenny, Ellis).

New York 6 (Tkaczuk 3, Stewart, Hadfield 3), St. Louis 4 (McCreary, Goyette 2, Anderson).

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Melbourne, Australia's Lionel Rose won his first featherweight bout when he knocked out Mexico's Vicente Garcia in the fifth round of a scheduled ten-rounder. After the fight Garcia was taken to hospital for a precautionary X-ray of his head. Rose made his first appearance since losing the world bantamweight title to Garcia's countryman Rubin Olivares last August.

British Boxer Study Cites Brain Damage

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The former boxer is 58 years old. He began boxing at 14 and turned professional at 15. In the next 15 years, he had 300 fights, retiring at the age of 30. Now, in the last ten years, he and his wife have noticed that his speech "had been getting thicker." And he has trouble in remembering names and places and has tremors in both arms.

This case history of a "punch drunk" boxer is one of several cited by the Royal College of Physicians of London in a report today concluding that boxing is inherently damaging to the brain.

Based on a seven-year study of 224 former professionals, the report said that the longer a man boxes the greater the chances of permanent injury to the brain. Of those studied, it said, 37 showed evidence of brain damage, which was disabling in 13.

Projecting the statistics from its random survey, the physicians estimated that there may now be about 200 former professionals in Britain who were "handicapped by brain damage sufficiently to be described as 'punch drunk.'"

The report, covering boxers active between 1929 and 1955, was immediately cited by opponents of boxing in this country to justify their case for outlawing the sport.

"I told you so," was the comment from Lady Summerskill, who has long campaigned against the sport.

"I have waited 25 years for this," she said. "An inquiry was only started seven years ago after I had introduced a bill in the House of Lords to ban boxing."

The British Boxing Board of Control, which supervises professional boxing in Britain, defended the sport and said the report was valuable only in that it made a contribution to the history of boxing in a past era. It noted that many new regulations have been introduced in the last 15 years, some of which were not around during the years covered in the study.

Dr. Adrian Whitson, the board's medical officer, said that because of new medical controls on boxing, a far different conclusion would be reached if an inquiry were made five years from now.

In their report, the physicians agreed that present professional and medical supervision of boxing undoubtedly reduced the number of "punch drunk" cases. But it added:

"The hazards inherent in the sport will, however, remain and it is probable that prolonged exposure to them will continue t carry with it the likelihood of some degree of permanent injury to the brain."

Van Arsdale Leads Royals To 124-116 Victory Over LA

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3 (AP).—"Obviously this was my best game ever," said Tom Van Arsdale. It was also one of Cincinnati's better ones this year.

The Royals, led by Van Arsdale's career-high 41 points—18 of them in the decisive fourth quarter—cooled off the Los Angeles Lakers 124-116 last night.

In the only other game on the abbreviated National Basketball Association schedule, Walt Hazzard's 23 points paced the Atlanta Hawks to their third straight victory, 135-113, over the Seattle Supersonics. In tonight's only contest, the New York Knicks, runaway leaders in the Eastern Division, visit the second-place Bucks in Milwaukee.

"I was getting the open shots and I wasn't hesitating," said Van Arsdale, a 6-foot-5 four-year veteran from Indiana. "When I had a shot, I'd take it."

Van Arsdale hit on 18 of 27 shots from the floor, hitting on both long, arching outside shots and short, driving layups. Oscar Robertson backed him up with 23 points while Jerry West pumped in 27 for Los Angeles.

It gave Cincinnati its third victory in 10 games this season. The Royals are last in the East. And it snapped Los Angeles' five-game winning streak and dropped the Lakers, 5-3, into a third-place tie with Chicago in the tightly packed Western Division.

Walt Hazzard contributed 23 points and nine assists in leading Atlanta to its victory over Seattle.

Six other Hawks were in double figures, including 22 from Joe Cardwell and 21 from Jim Davis, who had 11 rebounds.

Atlanta grabbed an early 10-point lead before the Supersonics trimmed it to two in the second quarter. However, the Hawks had a 36-28 edge in the third quarter and were never in danger after that.

Bob Rule led Seattle with 22 points and John Tresvant and Bob Boozer each had 20.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	10	1	.909	—
Milwaukee	6	4	.600	3
Philadelphia	4	3	.571	4
Baltimore	4	5	.444	5
Detroit	3	4	.429	5
Boston	3	4	.429	5
Cincinnati	3	7	.300	6 1/2
WESTERN DIVISION				
Atlanta	6	3	.667	—
San Francisco	4	2	.667	1/2
Los Angeles	5	3	.625	1/2
Chicago	5	3	.625	1/2
Phoenix	3	5	.375	2 1/2
Seattle	1	7	.125	4 1/2
San Diego	1	7	.125	4 1/2

Sunday's Results

Atlanta 125 (Caldwell 23), Seattle 118 (Rule 22).

Cincinnati 124 (Van Arsdale 41), Los Angeles 116 (West 27).

ABA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	6	1	.857	—
Kentucky	6	2	.750	1/2
Pittsburgh	4	2	.667	1 1/2
Carolina	4	4	.500	2 1/2
New York	3	5	.375	3 1/2
Miami	3	6	.333	4
WESTERN DIVISION				
Dallas	7	4	.636	—
Los Angeles	6	5	.500	1 1/2
Washington	4	5	.444	2
New Orleans	3	6	.333	3
Denver	3	7	.222	4

Sunday's Results

Miami 103 (Freeman 30), New York 89 (Hunter 32).

Kentucky 104 (Dampier 29), Carolina 102 (Moe 41).

Howe Gets 19th Hat Trick Of Career Against Penguins

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—Gordie Howe is at it again.

Hockey's all-time scoring champion fired three goals yesterday for his 19th career hat trick, leading the Detroit Red Wings to a 4-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins.

Howe had a chance for a four-goal night—one of the few things he hasn't achieved in his 24-year National Hockey League career. The Penguins pulled their goalie in the final seconds and Howe broke toward the empty net with the puck. But he passed instead to linemate Frank Mahovlich, whose shot was turned aside by backchecking Dean Prentice.

Vic Hadfield of New York remained 17 hat tricks behind Howe. Hadfield enjoyed the second three-goal night of his career, keying the New York Rangers's 6-4 victory over the St. Louis Blues. The victory moved New York into a tie for the East Division lead with Boston, which tied Toronto 4-4 last night.

In last night's other games, Philadelphia walloped Minnesota 6-2, Boston tied Toronto, 4-4 and New York beat St. Louis, 6-4.

Howe's hat trick rallied the Red Wings from a 3-1 deficit against Pittsburgh. Mahovlich picked up assists on two of the big right winger's goals, raising his career point total to 700.

739 For Howe

The three goals gave Howe seven for the season and 739 for his fabulous career.

The big guy started the Red Wings' comeback with a second period power play goal, then tied the game on a give-and-go play with linemate Alex Delvecchio. His third of the night and the game-winner came at 6:43 of the third period when he ticked in Mahovlich's long shot with the Wings enjoying a two-man advantage.

Hadfield ran his goals for the season to eight with his hat trick. He scored twice for the Rangers in a frantic third period during which St. Louis tied the score twice.

Hadfield's winner came when he flicked a loose puck from behind the Blues' net and it trickled past goalie Ernie Wakely.

Walt Tkaczuk scored twice for the Rangers and Phil Goyette, a former Ranger, had a pair for the Blues.

Toronto wiped out a pair of two-goal deficits, finally tying Boston, 4-4, on a third-period goal by Ron Ellis.

Phil Esposito scored twice and Bobby Orr collected three assists for the Bruins but goalie Marv Edwards kept the Leafs in the game and Toronto, outshot 41-24, still came back for the tie.

Lew Morrison and Gary Dornhoefer scored two goals each as Philadelphia outmuscled Minnesota. The game was marred by five majors and 70 minutes in penalty time by the two clubs.

It was the second victory of the season for the Flyers, who played five ties in their first eight starts.

Browns Tame Horseless Cowboys

By William N. Wallace

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Using the vernacular of his native Texas, coach Tom Landry said simply, "We got whupped good." His reference was to the defeat of his previously unbeaten Dallas Cowboy team, 43-10, by the Cleveland Browns yesterday before 84,450, the third largest assembly in the Browns' 23-year history.

The Cowboys had led the National Football League in a dozen categories, the more important being most points scored (181) and fewest allowed (61). But they came to Cleveland with peashooters instead of six-shooters, with knotted lariats and no horses. "I don't know how good Cleveland is," said Landry. "We played so badly I wouldn't be able to tell you."

The Browns played very well once given early momentum by the Cowboy errors—a fumbled kickoff, an interception and poor pass coverage. Bill Nelsen, the Cleveland quarterback who is among the first to admit he is not the world's greatest passer, threw for five touchdowns. He completed 18 of 25 attempts for 255 yards behind immaculate blocking protection.

Nelsen's wide receivers, Paul Warfield and Gary Collins, had two touchdowns apiece while Milt Morin, the big tight end, caught seven passes.

Morin had caught only nine passes all season. He was not expected to play this year because he had spinal surgery last June. His teammates gave him the game ball and he passed it on to his surgeon, Dr. Vic Ippolito.

Morin said: "Bill's passes were coming in so nice I could have caught them with my hands all taped up." Countered Nelsen, "What he really means is that the football was coming to him end over end."

The defeat was the most decisive the Cowboys had experienced since 1962 and their eighth loss in nine games in the Cleveland stadium. Their longest day began early. Walt Garrison accepted the opening kickoff on his 7-yard line and inadvertently stepped out of bounds on the 9. The Cowboys were in a hole from which they never escaped.

Cleveland's first offensive play went for a touchdown, Nelsen passing 42 yards to Warfield across the middle. Cleveland always exploited the Dallas middle as Mel Renfro, the Cowboy free safety, continuously missed coverage to the inside in support of the cornerbacks, Phil Clark and Cornell Green, and the strong safety, Mike Gaechter.

Decided Early

Craig Baynham fumbled Cleveland's next kickoff and the Browns recovered at the Dallas 12. On third down Nelsen fired to Collins slanting into the end zone, with Green clutching at him futilely, for a second touchdown within two minutes. The game was six minutes old and the underdogs were ahead, 14-0.

Mike Howell, the Cleveland safety, next intercepted a pass by Craig Morton and the Browns rolled 70 yards to a score by Ron Johnson from the 1-yard line. That was in the second period and the Browns' 21-0 lead was next cut to 21-3 by a 14-yard field goal by Mike Clark of Dallas. Cleveland had another long passing drive to make a fourth touchdown and to lead at the half, 23-3. Dallas was done.

That drive included three completions to Morin for 25, 10 and 18 yards and another touchdown throw to Warfield, who was slanting across the Dallas middle again.

Morton, who had been the league's leading passer, had a tough day. Because of the presence of the brilliant rookie runner, Calvin Hill, the Cowboys are a running team this season. But once they fell so far behind, Morton had to pass. Three attempts were intercepted and he completed only 11, just two in the first half.

An interception by Jack Gregory, a defensive end, set up Cleveland's fifth touchdown—a short Nelsen-Collins pass with Gary uncovered in the Dallas end zone. The sixth score ended a 49-yard drive, Nelsen passing 10 yards to Chip Glass, Morin's substitute.

Because Washington also lost, the Dallas 1 1/2-game lead in the Capitol Division stood up. With St. Louis beaten, the Browns are in command of the Century Division and are likely to have a playoff date for the Eastern title against these same Cowboys on Dec. 28. But it will be back at the ranch—in Dallas.

Laver Named Player of Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—Rod Laver of Australia, who won the grand slam of major championships, was named Saturday the No. 1 tennis player of 1969.

He will receive the Martini and Rossi award as tennis player of the year.

An international panel named Tony Roche of Australia No. 2, John Newcombe of Australia No. 3 and American Arthur Ashe No. 4.

Completing the top ten were Tom Okker, the Netherlands, Ken Rosewall, Fred Stolle and Roy Emerson of Australia, and Stan Smith and Pancho Gonzales of the United States.

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Art Buchwald

Off With the New

WASHINGTON. — The Old Nixon came out of the closet in the White House on Halloween just as the New Nixon was going to bed.

"Now what?" the New Nixon demanded.

"I thought you promised me that when the mud slinging started, I could do it," the Old Nixon said.


Buchwald

"I know I promised it, but I've got to give Spiro Agnew something to do."

"Promises, promises," the Old Nixon sneered. "I've been hanging around for 10 months waiting to sock it to the snobs and the effete intellectuals and the arrogant, reckless, inexperienced elements within our society, and the first chance I get, you turn the job over to someone whose only claim to fame is that he's a household word."

"Dick," the New Nixon said, "at the time I told you to wait in the closet, I thought I could use you. But it would be wrong for the President of the United States to say the things I really believe. That's why I decided to use Spiro.

"If I had you saying those things, everyone would say 'Aha, the Old Nixon is back.' But if Agnew says them, people will say: 'Isn't it a shame the New Nixon can't control his Vice-President?'"

"That's just fine," the Old Nixon said bitterly. "But I have feelings too. I've been in that closet for 10 months rehearsing what I was going to say. I had some swell speeches about activist elements who disdain mixing with the working classes and liberals who ride around in limousines, and how a few rotten apples spoil the barrel and . . ."

"Dick, I want to make this perfectly clear. No one respects your point of view more than I do," the New Nixon said. "Everything I am or ever hope to be, I owe to you. But we have to face the realities. If you start attacking the students and the professors and the news media, it will reflect on me. You're too closely associated with my administration. I'm now a world leader, a statesman, the president of all the people. I have to stay above the battle and so *do you.*"

"And let Agnew grab all the headlines?" the Old Nixon yelled.

"Dick, remember when we were Vice-President together, and you did all the talking for us? Eisenhower didn't get mad. He pretended he didn't know what we were saying. And that's what I'm doing. I'm letting Agnew spout off at the mouth. I'll gain the people who agree with what Agnew has to say, and I'll avoid the animosity of those who get sore. But it will only work if you stay in the closet."

"That's easy for you to say. You get to go to Key Biscayne and San Clemente. You have all the big dinners with Duke Ellington and the Shah of Iran. And what do I do? I sleep on your shoes, breathing in moth balls."

The Old Nixon pointed his finger at the New Nixon. "I'm not going to take it much longer. You're going to have to choose between Spiro or me."

"Don't get tricky with me, Dick," the New Nixon said firmly. "I'm letting you stay in the White House because of a sense of gratitude for past favors. But as President of the United States I'll make the decision as to who my hatchet man is going to be."

The Old Nixon dropped to his knees. "All right, so I'm begging for a chance. Look at this stuff I wrote in the closet: 'merchants of hate,' 'parasites of passion,' 'ideological eunuchs straddling the philosophical fence.' Could Agnew come up with hyperbole like that?"

"Get up, Dick. Look, I'll tell you what I'll do. I can't let you make the speeches, but I'll talk to Spiro about putting you on his speechwriting team."

The Old Nixon shrugged. "I guess anything's better than hanging around in that closet."

70% Vegetarian

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—About 70 percent of Indians are vegetarians, according to a survey by the National Institute of Nutrition. The western state of Gujarat —Mahatma Gandhi's home—is the state with the highest number of vegetarians.

On 25th Anniversary

Israeli Institute To Get Dr. Sabin As New Head


The New York Times.

Meyer Weisgal, right, retiring head of the Institute, with Dr. Sabin.

By James Feron

REHOVOT, Israel, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Like many 25-year-olds, the Weizmann Institute of Science seems full of energy and ambition these days.

A group of American friends of the institute led by Dr. Albert B. Sabin, who is taking over as president, are here for the 25th-anniversary celebration which began Sunday.

The heart of a good research institute is its research, of course. The Weizmann Institute has become a major center in the fields of molecular biology, theoretical geophysics, nuclear physics and the study of arid zones.

The school has an international reputation and enjoys links with leading institutions of its kind throughout the world. Scientists from major universities in the United States and Britain in particular like to spend their sabbaticals at Rehovot.

There is a complement of 1,600, including 250 full-time scientists, and the work is supported by grants, gifts and sponsored research. The institute has a brain drain in reverse, attracting more staff members than it loses.

"What makes us different here?" asked Michael Feldman, a professor. "Well, the crosscurrents, perhaps, for one thing. It's simply that everyone is interested in what everyone else is doing."

Prof. Feldman, a 43-year-old Israeli, is dean of the Feinberg Graduate School and chairman of the cell-biology department, one of the institute's largest.

The uniqueness of the place, one of the world's leading research centers, may be its "interdisciplinary aspect," he said, adding: "We have all the specialties here, and this is unusual—perhaps even unique—for a research institute.

"We have a young staff," he said. "Most of our department heads are in their late thirties or early forties."

Another professor, Joseph Gillis, British-born and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, speaks across a desk littered with papers:

"When I came here there were two buildings and this is one of them. Now I lose my way around the place. The roads don't even go in the same directions any more."

Prof. Gillis, 58, chairman of the institute's equivalent of a senate, has seen the development of new disciplines, such as nuclear physics, and of new devices, such as the Golem computer, designed and built at the institute and named for the legendary artificial man.

"One of the most important changes was the decision to have a graduate school," he said. "We started it in 1958 and it changed the atmosphere considerably."

The atmosphere may change soon again as the institute, named for Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the scientist who was Israel's first president, prepares for new administrative and scientific leadership. The prospect is awaited with some uneasiness.

Meyer Weisgal, the colorful and dynamic president, is retiring at the age of 75. The top administrative post will be taken by Dr. Sabin, the 63-year-old American scientist who developed an oral vaccine for poliomyelitis.

"We don't know how he will see the role of president," an institute official said. "Weisgal was not a scientist but Sabin is, and a distinguished one. We don't know how deeply he will penetrate into the scientific work here."

Last month the institute lost its most influential scientist with the death of Prof. Amos De Shalit, an internationally known nuclear physicist, who was 43. One of the institute's leading spirits, he had given up the post of scientific director not long before. His death rocked the Weizmann.

"He had tremendous speed of perception," a colleague said. "You could convince him of something over the phone, and the next morning it was being implemented. And he had great vision."

He has been replaced by Prof. Gerhard Schmidt, head of the department of *chemistry. "Professor Schmidt works* more through organizational means," the same colleague said, "but maybe the time has come to work that way."

Anti-Intellectual Days

The institute has been changing since Dr. Weizmann, a leading chemist and a Zionist leader, and his supporters created a research center at the edge of the desert in a town that has a population of only 40,000 today.

It came into being before the birth of Israel in 1948 and, strangely, in the face of an early Zionist attitude of anti-intellectualism. Those were the days when a professor would remark with pride that a brilliant student had given up mathematics to work on the land.

Some of the present leaders see that attitude as one of the motivations for the peripheral interests of many staff members—a feeling that pure research is a luxury neither the nation nor the institute can afford.

On the other hand, the institute serves Israeli needs in such areas as research in desalination and other water problems in the development of grains and plastics and in the solution of highly complex problems for the Israeli Air Force.

PEOPLE: *9 Pots of Pot 'At Cop Shop Door*


AP.

Leslie Uggams

For years narcotics squad Sgt. Michael Tobin had been going in and out of the East Fifth Street Station in New York City. Sunday, he did a double take. There, "two feet from the station house," were nine flower pots containing a familiar plant. Tobin arrested apartment owner Christina Nakarushka, 26, on charges of growing marijuana on her window ledge.

* * *

Perhaps only a Scottish pastor could be so gentle with his flock and diplomatic with his God. In the heart of scotch whisky country, the Rev. Robert Henderson said a prayer Sunday night for those who drink and those who consume too much. In a service televised in Scotland, the Rev. Henderson said: "Dear Father God, we thank Thee for the warmth and relaxation that a dram can bring when decently used. Forgive us that we misuse it so often. Around this kirk (church) stand the hotels and pubs. Not far away stand the distillers' head offices. The wealth of the country largely depends on whisky." And, then the pastor of St. Giles's Church of Scotland said: "Grant that Scotland may be more famed for the good whisky it makes than for the good lives it has ruined by its abuse." Amen.

* * *

Latest victim of American televisionland's Sunday night rating shuffle is the Leslie Uggams Show. The first to star a Negro hostess, the variety show apparently did badly in the ratings race against "Bonanza" and a Sunday movie. CBS reportedly plans to use the Glen Campbell Show as a replacement. Word of the change came from sources in the advertising business. CBS is expected to announce the change during a meeting in the Bahamas this week.

* * *

A Salt Lake City grocer and a bandit engaged in a bloodless aerosol duel over the weekend. Storekeeper Howard Hulbert told police the bandit walked up to the checkout counter, whipped out a can and "shot me in the face without saying a word." Sniffed Hulbert: "I fell to the floor as he was taking the money from the cash register, but I got him with my own can of gas." The robber was still able to get away with $200, police said. Live longer through chemistry.

* * *

Maxicoats are frustrating members of the American Society of Girl Watchers, the founder of that organization confessed over the weekend. "Our recruiting drive has been dealt a body blow," said Ron Saunders, a 46-year-old New York ad man. "One member complained that a girl in a maxicoat looks like a spinnaker blowing down the street. Another observed that the coats look like bathrobes. Some of our members are frankly getting very nervous," lamented Saunders.

* * *

Dear People Column,

I heard a funny story:

The fridge of young Mrs. X. in Budapest went out of order. The husband called the service and while the man repaired it he went down for beer. Mrs. X. returned from work, saw only the backside of a man bending down low, and thinking it was her husband's, craftfully and playfully slapped his behind. The young man jumped, hit his head on the fridge and got concussion. The desperate bride called an ambulance; two strong men put the patient on a stretcher and asked what happened. When they heard the story from the blushing culprit they were overcome by a laughing fit and dropped the stretcher on the kitchen stone. The young man got a broken arm.

Isn't life dangerous for a fridge repairer in Hungary?

—AGNES SCOTT, Budapest.

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